Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 135 only WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 107 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
7th June	Merkara	8,235	Only has accommodation for twenty passengers.
14th "	Chanda	6,169	
14th "	Kashmir	8,841	
21st "	Nevasa	9,071	

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.
As far as can be foreseen, passages in vessels during June, will only be available for holders of "A" and "B" grade certificates.
Return Tickets for first and second class available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
7th June	Dunera	5414
22nd "	Dilwara	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
9th June	Dwarka	Karachi sails 1 p.m.
10th "	Pundua	E. & S. Africa.
13th "	Lbasa	Karachi direct sailing midnight.
18th "	Taroba	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tamuku Maru	R. Nakanishi	3181	8th June	10th June
Hankan Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	17th June	28th June
Kiku Maru	K. Ureta	4763	17th June	28th June
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	5th July	16th July

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 482,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure	Destination
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	6th June	17th June	Japan.
Burma Maru	S. Imai	15th June	24th "	Japan.
Ganges Maru	S. Arai	15th June	25th "	Japan.
Shokwa Maru	M. Miyatake	14th June	21st "	Genoa and Marseilles

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)
For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON, Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan Dairen Frengtien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles. Lyons Manila Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney. Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao. Vladivostock, Batavia.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207 Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
K. C. MULICK, Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA, Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 41,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
A. SATO, Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
B. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Capital Fully Subscribed 10,00,000
Capital Paid Up 1,00,000
Invested Funds over 30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten Lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.
RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary,
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For prospectus and further particulars apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & CO.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

DROPS OF INK!!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK
and to write with a bad ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 1.

WANTED.
WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th June, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.'s Goods Yard Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following cotton, slightly damaged by fire.
Chukjumra to Bombay, Inv. 2 and 3 of 1-5-19, 100 and 100 bales F. P. Cotton.
100 bales, high class, stapled Lyallpore American cotton, belonging to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd., specially selected and purchased by their representatives.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 135 TONS OILED JUTE ROPE ABOUT 15,00,000 YARDS.
Under instructions from the Deputy Controller (Transit) I.M.B., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 10th June, 1919, at 3 p.m. at No. 13 Shed, Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—
About 135 tons of 3/8 in. dia. Oiled Jute Rope equalling 15,00,000 yards.
MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th June, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
22, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND ONE FORD MOTOR CAR.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the residence of Major J. B. Macqueen at Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, opposite the Small Causes Court, the household furniture and other articles of the above officer and others consisting of drawing room suites centre tables, teapoys, table and small ornaments, cabinets, chairs, easy chairs, dining chairs, and table, sideboard, meatsafe, glassware, crockery, cutlery, iron bedsteads, cloth presses, almirahs, chest of drawers, dressing tables, one cottage piano, one safe, one sewing machine, and one Ford Motor Car No. 3845.
The goods will be on view three days previous to sale. Catalogues may be obtained of the Auctioneers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th June, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST.
We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS. CONTRACTORS, FURNITURE AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.
SALE OF ABOUT 400 TONS TEAKWOOD SCANTLINGS, LIKE EUROPE CUT POSTS, PATTIAS, SLEEPERS, POLIARS DANDLIS, BAROD, PATI, ETC.
On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at the Godown of Messrs. Miller and Timber Trading Corporation at Mustafa Bazar, Victoria Road, Byculla, by order of Messrs. Haji Bachoo Varaya and Sons:—
About 400 tons Teakwood Scantlings like Europe cut above 6 feet, sizes 5 by 3, 5 by 4, 6 by 3, 6 by 4, 5 by 2½, 6 by 1, 6 by 2½, 4 by 1, 4 by 3, 5 by 1
and
Posts, Pattias, Sleepers, Poliars, Dadlies, Barods, Pate, etc., above 2½ feet. Sizes 5 by 3, 5 by 4, 6 by 3, 6 by 4, 6 by 1, 6 by 2, 5 by 2, 5 by 1, 4 by 1, 4 by 3.
P.S.—The above goods will be sold in lots suitable to merchants.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrigully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thucker Dharamsey Morarji and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Gajanand Rameshwar (munim of Gulabray Kedarmal.)
5 Bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 99000.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTEES.
On WEDNESDAY the 11th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Bhimjibhoy Fulchand and on account and at the risk of Babu B. Morlidhar.—
10 packages superior, fine, fancy, English-made, white dhotees, quality of Prataplaxmi 8/12 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 157 PACKAGES KASUMBA.
On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-15 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Ruttonsy Kanji & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nathalal Chaganlal & Co.

21	packages Kasumba No.	9145, 40 yards.
21	packages Kasumba No.	9245, 40 yards.
22	packages Kasumba No.	9345, 40 yards.
18	packages Kasumba No.	9445, 40 yards.
22	packages Kasumba No.	9150, 40 yards.
22	packages Kasumba No.	9250, 40 yards
19	packages Kasumba No.	9350, 40 yards.
12	packages Kasumba No.	9450, 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 DRUMS AND 88 COILS ELECTRIC VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER CABLE.
On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Punjab National Trading Co., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—
On account and at the risk of Messrs. J. C. and Co.—
16 drums, each 110 yards Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cable, size 37/14 S. W. G. 2,500 Megohms Association, manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works.
8 coils, each 110 yards Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cable, size 19/18 S. W. G. 2,500 Meghoms Association, manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works.
On account and at the risk of the Gujarat Electric and Engineering Co.—
80 coils, each 110 yards Electric Vulcanised India Rubber Cable, size 7/20, S. W. G. 600 Megohms Association, manufactured by the Sumitomo Electric Wire and Cable Works.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW-MILL MACHINERY.
On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Jivanlal Ojamshee and Co., at their godown at Ahmedabad Street, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Burbrown and Co.
(1) One log Frame Saw (Ransome make) to take logs upto 18in. with spare blades.
(2) The Chelsea joiner Cy. Ransome performs various operations Saws upto 30in.
(3) Self-acting circular Saw Bench 60in. by Ransome, with blades.
(4) Self-acting circular Saw Bench 36in. by Ransome, with blade.
(5) Small Saw Bench 24in. by Ransome with blade.
(6) Band Saw Machine 24in., pulley by

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(*Contd.*)

Ransome.
(7) One Emery Wheel Blade Sharpening Machine.
(8) Steam-Engine, Wilson make, 14 H. P.
(9) Cochrane patent vertical boiler 15' by 5' by 60'
(10) Heater for boiler.
(11) Shafting, shifting gearing pulleys, etc.
(12) Circular Saws 24in., No. 6.
Circular Saws 30in., No. 9.
Circular Saws 32in. No. 1.
Circular Saws 36in. No. 6.
Circular Saws 56in. No. 2.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE, HANDSOME, ARTISTIC DESIGNED, TEAK & BLACKWOOD, HOUSEHOLD & OFFICE FURNITURE; CHESTERFIELD SOFA, GRAMOPHONE WITH SELECTED RECORDS, HANDSOME MARBLE FIGURES IMPORTED FROM ITALY, IRON SINGLE & DOUBLE BEDSTEADS, COTTAGE PIANO BY JOHN BRINSMEADE & CO. IMPORTED BY MESSRS. S. ROSE & CO., ETC. ETC.
On FRIDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 25, Meadows Street, Fort, the very valuable and artistic designed household and Office Teak and Blackwood Furniture consisting of Dining Table for 6 persons Dining Room Arm and Armless Chairs, Teakwood Dumb Waiters, Teak and Blackwood Miller Sideboards, Teakwood Whatnots, Partition Screens, Rich Tapestry lined complete Suites of Sofas and Chairs, Rich Marble Figures and Busts imported from Italy, Gramophone with selected Records, Carved Centre Tables on Elephant Heads, Revolving Bookcases, Writing Tables, Curzon and Low Chairs, Teakwood Rocking chairs, Rich Tapestry lined Chesterfield sofas, Marble top Dressing and Washing tables, Cushioned Arm Chairs, Teak and Blackwood Mirrored Hat-stands, Iron single and double spring Cots, Folding Camp Cots, Panel door Cupboards, Glass dressing chests of drawers, Card Tables, Large Zoodah, Almirahs Glass Dressing Tables, Diamond caned low chairs, Wooden Teapoys, Drawing Room Pictures, Rich Glass Crockery and Plated Ware, etc., etc., the property of Messrs. D. Balfour of The Army and Navy Co-operative Co., Ltd. J. W. Remington of G. I. P. Railway, B. J. Evans, and P. J. Pauling of Messrs. Pauling & Co., Contractors and others.
Catalogues are being published and the property is on view.
MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th June, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MACHINERY MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS OF MACHINERY PARTS.
AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY PARTS FOR BLOW ROOM, DRAWING AND "SPEED" FRAMES AND MULES, BY THE WELL-KNOWN MAKERS PLATTS AND ASA LEES.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., at the Apollo Mill on DeLisle Road, Chinchpoogly.
A large quantity of Machinery parts for Blow Room, Drawing and "Speed" Frames and Mules, by the well-known makers Platts and Asa Lees.
The above are now on view at the Mill Premises and a detailed list of the articles can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE on TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 10th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Wellesley House," Cooperage, near the Bandstand, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, meatsafes, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumb-waiters, rich glassware, porcelainware and platedware, marble top tables, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, rich engraving, rich carpets, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved tables, flower stands, teapoys, carved writing table, Soundy's sweet-toned cottage piano, silver show case, baby's perambulator, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, Singer sewing machine, roll top writing table, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, revolving book cases, refrigerator ice chest, easy chairs cooking utensils, etc.
The property of A. Menesse, Esq., of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas and others.
The property of another gentleman:—
1 two-cylinder two-seater "Swift" motor car.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th June, 1919.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . .Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 16th June 1919, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Honourable Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

2—3. Letters from the Honourable Mr. M. N. Hogg and Mr. H. T. Gorrie—Resigning their seats on the Corporation.

4. Letter from Mr. Dhunjisha P. Bhedwar—Thanking the Corporation for appointing him to be an Assessor on the Tribunal of Appeal during the absence of Mr W. A. Chambers.

5. Bombay Improvement Trust Memoranda—Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' proceedings.

Schools Committee's Letters—

6. Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

7. Forwarding budget estimate of the School Fund for 1919-20.

8. Letters from Messrs. Ardesir Muncherji Mulla, Sakharam Vithal Rao and others—Regarding the rule enforced by the Tramways Company prohibiting passengers from standing on the rear platforms of tram cars.

9. Letters from Babu Abhechand Bhaichand and Mr. Kooverji Damoder Khimji—Suggesting that some benches in tram cars may be reserved for ladies.

10. Letter from the Joint Managing Engineer, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd.—Regarding the question of introducing double decker cars for tramway service.

11. Letter from Mr. Parashram V. Joglekar and others—Regarding insufficient supply of water at Dharavi Road, Sion.

12. Letters from Mr. Goomedalli Luxminarayana and others and from Mr. Kikabhoy Harivallabhdas and others—Regarding the nuisance caused by the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works at Kalbadevi Road.

13. Letter from Mr. N. M. Dhondy—Regarding insufficient supply of water at Darawalla Building at Balaram Street.

14. Letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha—Suggesting that the manufacture of butter by dairy companies may be controlled by regulations.

15. Letter from Mr. Sarmananda, Inventor, "Ananda" system of treatment—Stating that he can "challenge" the Influenza epidemic with his simple specific if he is given a chance at the cost of the Corporation.

16. Leter from Sister M. Kilda, Superioress, St. Joseph's Home and Nursery—Applying to the Corporation for help for the maintenance of the Home.

17. Letter from the President, Bombay Young Men's Christian Association—Applying for a contribution in aid of the Association.

18. Letter from Dr. F. N. Bisni—Regarding the nuisance caused by coal dust at Parel Road near the Byculla goodsyard.

19. Letter from Mr. J. G. D'Mello—Regarding the nuisance caused by the parking of carts in Gangabowdi Lane.

20. Letter from Mr. V. K. Joshi and others—Regarding inadequate supply of water at the Jivanji Maharai new chawl at Mughbhat.

21—23. Notices of motions—(21) From Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola; (22) from Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master and (23) from Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For appointing certain Councillors to be members of certain Committees.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

24. Recommending that a memorandum from Mr. S. P. Wagle, requesting the Corporation to take action on his letter to the Standing Committee, regarding the services of Khan Bahadur B. D. Banaji, be recorded.

25. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,060 to supplement the grant for electric power at the Compressor Station, Colaba.

26. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Maganbhai Naginbhai and others, regarding the nuisance caused by the work of melting precious metals done at premises No. 400, Shaik Memon Street, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

27. Recommending an advance of Rs. 28,000 for purchasing two "Laffly" motor sweepers for sweeping roads.

28. Recommending approval to the revised estimates for the work of widening the portion of Worli Road between the Post Office and the Worli Channel.

29. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the establishment of an oil factory at Love Lane, Mazagaon, Mr. M. D. M. Jeejeebhoy be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

30. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding a private market proposed to be located at No. 659, Lady Jamsetji Road, Mr. G. R. Devdhar and others be informed that no application for the erection of a market at the premises referred to has been received by the Municipality.

31. Recommending that in reply to his letter, on behalf of Mr. Damoder Haridas, President of the Mahim Merchants' Association, regarding the provision of water taps, etc., at Mahim Kapad Bazar Road, Mr. Harjivandas B. Mehta be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

32. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Raghunandan N. Kothare, regarding the inconvenience caused by certain excavations made in Girgaum Road, and the Commissioner's report thereon, be recorded.

33. Approving, subject to the Corporation's sanction, of the contract entered into by the Commissioner with the Bombay Gas Company for the public lighting of the City being renewed for a further period of two years.

34. Recommending sanction to the appointment of the Supervisor on the improvement of private streets being treated as having been brought on the permanent schedule with effect from the 1st July, 1918.

35. Recommending an advance of Rs. 5,000 to make advances to certain Inspectors, etc., for purchasing bicycles for their use on duty.

36. Recommending sanction to the regulation which requires that the period of combined leave to be granted to a Municipal employee must be of not less than 6 months' duration being suspended pending revision of the regulations and to the suspension being made applicable with retrospective effect to certain cases.

37. Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,000 for providing 50 additional benches in Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and John Hay Grant Gardens.

38. Recommending an advance of Rs. 53,976 to meet the cost of levelling, metalling, etc., the private street known as Chinchpokli Cross Lane.

39. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance caused by an oil mill in Ghelabhai Street, Morland Road, Messrs. A. A. Thanawalla and Co. be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

40. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the condition of the approach road to Kikabhoy Building at Sankli Street, Mr. Ananthram Vaikuntram be informed that action is being taken in the matter under section 305 of the Municipal Act.

41. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding short supply of water at Batliboi Building, Cirrus Avenue, Lamington Road, Mr. H. Seaton be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

42. Forwarding for disposal a letter from Mr. M. B. Settna and others, regarding short supply of water at "Solakoti Building" at Grant Road.

43. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Postwalla, regarding supply of water to a drinking fountain at Abdul Rehman Street, be recorded.

44. Recommending that a letter from Mr. P. Naik and others, regarding delay in completing the repairs to Chunam Lane, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

45. Recommending sanction to an appointment of a Supernumerary Deputy Assessor on Rs. 650 per mensem being created in the Assessment and Collection Department for a certain period.

46. Recommending an advance of Rs. 3,410 for acquiring a portion of property lying beyond the regular lines of Bazar Gate Street.

47. Recommending sanction to a property belonging to Mr. Leopold D'Silva being acquired for the widening of Portuguese Church Road, Dadar.

48. Recommending a grant of Rs. 26,285 for adjusting the estimated present value, in old and new workshops accounts, of articles transferred from the old Municipal Workshops at Palton Road to the new Municipal Workshops at Foras Road.

49. Recommending a grant of Rs. 30,765 to meet the expenditure in connection with the improvement of the Old Hanuman 1st and 2nd Cross Lanes.

50. Recommending sanction to an increase of 10 per cent. on salary and allowances being granted, with effect from the 1st September 1918, to all Municipal employees drawing pay between Rs. 200 and Rs. 600 per mensem.

51. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the provision of a playground for Parel Village, Mr. R. G. Mahimkar be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

52. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Sohrab J. S. Jahina, regarding the nuisance caused by filth and rubbish thrown in the streets from windows of houses abutting thereon, be recorded.

53. Recommending that a letter from Mr. John Mathew Pereira, forwarding for trial, a sample of rat poison and complaining as to the inconvenience caused by the parking of carts and shoeing of bullocks at Gangabowdi Lane, Mazagaon, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

54. Approving, subject to the Corporation's sanction, of the contract entered into with the Bombay Telephone Company for the maintenance of Municipal telephone connections being renewed for a further period of three years.

55. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance alleged to be caused by the Ford Automobile Company at Vatchaghandy Road, Mr. Rustom N. Vatchaghandy and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

56. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the methods adopted by dhobies in washing clothes, etc., Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

57. Recommending that a scheme prepared by the Commissioner for remedying the flooding of a portion of Girgaum Road during the rainy season be approved and that in reply to their letter on the subject, Dr F. X. Ferreira and others be informed accordingly.

58. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding inconvenience caused to the public by the frequent closing of the level crossing at Dockyard Road, Mazagaon, Mr. Purshottam Shivramjee Daware and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's reports.

59. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance caused by the dumping of refuse in the storm water reservoir at Mahalaxmi, Mr. D. F. Cama and others be informed that the matter is receiving attention.

60. Recommending that in reply to his letter, suggesting certain sites for a vegetable market at Byculla, Mr. Ananthram Vaikuntram be informed that none of the sites suggested by him is available for a market at Byculla and that endeavours are being made to find a suitable site.

61. Recommending that in reply to his letter, requesting that the public water tax on Musjid Siding Road may be removed to some other place, Mr. Ramji Bharmal be informed that his request cannot be complied with.

62. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Burjor J. Jesia, regarding the condition of a lane leading to his house at Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

63. Recommending a grant of Rs. 25,000 to supplement the budget grants for the feed of animals owned by the Municipality.

64. Recommending sanction to Messrs. Harischandra R. Palkar and M. J. Antia, Assistant Accountants, being allowed to draw the maximum pay of their appointments.

65. Forwarding for orders a letter from the Commissioner regarding the appointment of a *locum tenens* during the absence of the Hydraulic Engineer on leave.

66. Forwarding a statement regarding the enforcement of sanctions for the removal of unauthorized works.

67. Recommending an advance of Rs. 17,076-12-8 to meet the payment of the additional compensation awarded by the District Court of Thana to the owners of the land acquired by the Bombay Municipality at Kirol near Ghatkopar for the construction of a reservoir thereat.

68. Recommending an advance of Rs. 4,200 for purchasing a Ford motor car for the Water Department.

69. Recommending sanction to a special compassionate allowance of Rs. 588-12-9, being paid to the widow of the late Mr. V. V. Narwade, Cemetery Clerk, Health Department.

70. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding shortage of water on the 3rd floor of Chotani Building, Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel, Mr. Jamshed N. Kanga and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

71. Recommending that in reply to his letters, suggesting certain improvements in the theatres situated at Falkland Road and Grant Road, Mr. Shankar K. G. Padwal be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

72. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Esoofali Ebrahim Peerkhan, regarding short supply of water in Tyeb Buildings, Abdul Rehman Street, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

73. Recommending that a letter from Mr. R. G. Mahimkar, regarding the condition of a lane at Vadala Village, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

74. Forwarding for orders a letter from the Commissioner regarding the appointment of a *locum tenens* during the absence of Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji Acting Health Officer, on leave.

Government Letters—

75. Confirming the amended building by-law No. 41 and the additional by-law No. 41-A.

76. Confirming the appointment of Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji to act as Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality during the absence on leave of Dr. J. A. Turner, C.I.E.

77. Intimating that Government are issuing orders to close the poor-house which has been established at Chembur for housing destitute immigrants deported from Bombay.

78. Forwarding a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, in connection with the introduction of authorized weights and measures in Bombay City.

79. Schools Committee's Letter—Submitting the views of the Committee on the amendment of section 39 of the Municipal Act suggested by Government, regarding the constitution of the Committee.

80. Letter from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—Forwarding for consideration "Sanitary Notes" prepared by him.

Letters from the Commissioner—

81. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1919.

82. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.

83. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

84. Forwarding returns showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

85. Forwarding the Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

86. Forwardnig a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Market Department

87. Forwarding a report regarding motor cars and motor cycles taxed in the City.

88. Submitting a report regarding inconvenience caused by the parking of Municipal carts on public roads at Kamathipura 7th Street and at the junction of Trimbak Parashram Street and Baptv Road.

89. Requesting sanction to a special compassionate allowance of Rs. 1,065 being paid to the widow of Mr. D. Williams, late Reservoir Attendant, Vehar Lake.

90. Forwarding a correspondence with Government regarding proposals for the utilization of the Powai Lake water, in such a way as to be of advantage to Salsette and to the Bombay City.

91. Requesting sanction to Mr. A. Dunn of the Executive Engineer's Department being allowed to accept an honorarium of Rs. 2,000 offered by the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League for services rendered by him in connection with alterations and additions to the sanatorium at Bhoiwada Hill, Parel.

92. Requesting sanction to a portion of the water-course No. 5 being sold to the agents of the Madhavji Dharamsey Mills.

Notices of motions—

93. From Mr. Umar Sobani—For expressing opinion that all the infectious diseases hospitals should be thoroughly re-organized and run on modern lines, and that the services of a competent Medical Officer having knowledge of infectious diseases and bacteriology should be engaged for the hospitals after the retirement of the present incumbent.

94. From Mr. N. M. Joshi—For making a rule that if a member of a Committee absents himself from three successive meetings of the Committee except owing to temporary illness, he shall cease to be a member of the Committee.

95. From Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman—For obtaining certain particulars regarding meetings of Committees during the last triennial period and for resolving that if a member appointed on a Committee absents himself at three consecutive meetings of a Committee, except from temporary illness or being out of Bombay, he shall cease to be a member of the Committee.

96. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting Government to undertake legislation to empower themselves or the Corporation to compel large employers of labour to provide housing accommodation for their labourers and workmen.

Letters from the Commissioner—

97. Requesting sanction to the amount of Rs. 1,951-4-0 awarded by the Collector of Bombay being accepted as the present value of the reversionary interest of the Municipality for the lands comprised in survey Nos. 3409 and 3410 at Arthur Road.

98. Requesting sanction to a water connection being given for the use of workmen employed on the Agave plantations at Powai.

99. Requesting sanction to a supply of water being made to Ghatkopar from the Tansa main.

100. Requesting approval to the revised estimates for the construction of school buildings at Babula Tank and Dongri St.

101. Requesting approval to the revised estimate, etc., for the construction of the compound wall round the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Haines Road.

102. Submitting proposals for the acquisition of all lands now in private occupation within the catchment areas of the Vehar and Tansa Lakes.

103. Requesting sanction to a scale of fees being fixed for use by the public of an ambulance obtained by the Health Department for the removal of sick and disabled animals.

Notices of motions—

104. From Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman.—For requesting the Commissioner to take early steps to demolish the projecting portions of the plinth of the house demolished several years ago at the junction of Gunbow Street with Raghunath Dadaji Street and for obtaining a report from the Roads Committee as to whether the vacant site above referred to should be made available as a public recreation ground.

105—107. From Mr. N. M. Joshi—For requesting the Commissioner (105) to prepare a scheme for increasing the housing accommodation in the City as early as possible and to request Government to place at the disposal of the Municipality all the temporary sheds erected by them at Dadar after their present purpose is served; (106) to place before the Corporation a scheme for the housing of certain classes of Municipal servants and to advance without interest sums not exceeding two years' salary to any Municipal servant who wishes to build or secure a house for himself; (107) to take steps for purchasing building land in the Island of Bombay for being leased for a term of 999 years to Co-operate Housing Societies.

108. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report as to the reasons for which the flushing of sewers in the City with sea-water has been suspended for some years past, and as to the advisability of commencing the flushing again.

Letters from the Commissioner—

109. Regarding the filling in of the Hasali Tank.

110. Regarding the proposed new fire brigade station in the Fort.

111. Regarding the desirability of securing co ordination among the various departments of the Municipality.

112. Regarding the flooding of certain parts of the City during the monsoon of 1917.

113. Submitting a plan and estimate for the location of a market at Chowpatty.

114. Forwarding a statement of receipts and disbursements in connection with the Municipal grain shops.

115. Forwarding a Press Communique issued by the Director of Civil Supplies regarding cheap grain shops opened in the City of Bombay.

116. Requesting sanction to the revised estimates or the contsruction of the proposed through road from Worli Road to Mahim Bazar Road (now Cadell Road).

117. Regarding the filling in of the Naigaum Tank.

118 Regarding the watering of the principal roads in the City by means of motor sprinklers.

119. Regarding the question of excluding adults from the Falkland Road and Northbrook Gardens.

120. Regarding the question of gradually providing small open spaces or gardens in densely populated parts of the City.

121. Regarding the question of substituting motor transport for bullock transport in Municipal Departments.

122. Regarding the question of Improving the lighting of the City with special reference to the comparative merits of gas and electricity.

123. Regarding the suggestion for making improvements in the distribution of water throughout the City.

124. Submitting a report as to the practicability of putting up telephones for the public to be used in cases of accidents.

125. Requesting sanction to a fee of Rs. 5 being fixed for the hire of a pulsometer pump.

126. Regarding the condition of Sorab Mill Gully at Dadar.

127. Requesting that Serri may be determined as an area in which private markets may be permitted.

128. Requesting for reasons given, that that the Resolution of the Corporation asking that proposals for carrying out the work of covering storm water drains in the sewered districts should be submitted after the pumps had been installed may be omitted from the list of outstanding business of the Corporation.

129. Submitting particulars regarding cemeteries in the City.

130. Further consideration of the draft amended Building By-laws with respect to the provision and maintenance of open spaces either external or internal about buildings to be constructed in the City (to be taken up at an adjourned meeting to be held on or after 23rd June 1919).

Notices of motions—

131. From Dr. D. A. D'Monte—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite his report regarding the extension of the oxist ing limits of the City and for enquiring whether Bandra should be included within the limits of the City.

132—133. From Mr. A. E. Fuzla—(132) For expressing opinion that the footpaths on the north side of the Erskine Road Market on Sandhurst Road should be cleared of all squatters and temporary stalls with a view to its being fully used by pedestrians, and (133) for requesting the Commissioner to arrange with the Bombay Improvement Trust for having the footpaths, on the roads to be constructed by them, paved with blue stone or Shahabad slabs.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

134. Requesting sanction to Mr. W. B. Waite, Chief Accountant, being given certain concessions under the proposed supplementary leave regulations and to his being paid Rs. 618-12-0 in respect of passage money for having been called to duty within the period of his leave in 1916.

135. Regarding the improvement of a portion of an area known as Kazipura at 2nd Nagpada.

136. Regarding the improvement of private streets

137. Requesting approval to a proposal for arranging band performances at the Bandstands during the rains

138. Regarding the question of providing privies in the Port Trust grain godown at Mandvi.

139. Regarding the provision of lights in urinals in different parts of the City.

140. Regarding the question of adding more areas to the existing limits of the City.

141. Regarding measures to be taken by Government to ensure the training of skilled workmen to carry out the work of electric installations in the City.

142. Regarding the removal of the encroachments made on a foot passage at Mahim.

143. Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to obtain powers for requiring owners or occupiers of houses in private streets to light them.

144. Submitting a report regarding the shell fish trade in Bombay.

145. Regarding this question of paving footpaths on Queen's Road.

146. Regarding the question of converting an area of land on the Tardeo Flats into a recreation ground.

147. Submitting a report as to the practical difficulties found in giving effect to the provisions of the Municipal Act for controlling the erection of buildings away from main roads so as to secure the orderly development of the areas around them and facilitate the ultimate provision of ventilation, roads, drains, water and other services for such areas.

148. Regarding the filling up of certain classes of appointments in the Health and Market Departments.

149. Regarding the improvement of the area known as Mount Pakhady near Gharupdeo Koliwada.

150. Requesting sanction to a scale of fees being fixed for keeping ghee for sale and for manufacturing matches.

151. Forwarding for sanction plans and estimates for the construction of chawls at Dadar for the halalkhors and biggaris of F Ward.

152. Regarding the acquisition of a property at the junction of Apollo Street and British Hotel Lane.

153. Requesting sanction to a settlement being made as proposed for the acquisition of certain frontage land at Church Gate Street and at its junction with Tamarind Lane.

154—155. Notices of motions from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—(154) For requesting the Commissioner to take immediate steps for ensuring a fair supply of water to people for domestic and flushing purposes, and (155) For expressing opinion that in making appointments to any post Indian candidates should be given preference to non-Indian candidates provided their qualifications, etc., are not less than those of the latter and that the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner and all appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 500 or more should be vested in the Corporation.

156. Letter from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—Forwarding for consideration his notes on the present financial position of the Municipality.

Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—

157. Submitting a report as to the ways in which the printing charges in respect of the Corporation's Department could be reduced.

158. Submitting a statement of outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

159. Regarding a proposal to prescribe revised regular lines for a portion of Ghoga Street between Parsi Bazar Street and Cowasji Patel Street.

160. Regarding a scheme for reconstructing the Ollivant Bridge at Nesbit Road.

161. Regarding a proposal for constructing certain roads at Mahim.

162. Regarding a scheme for future working of the volunteers and voluntary organizations in conjunction with the Health Department on occasions of outbreaks of epidemics in the City.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 7th June, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KALOMO," has arrived and CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed before being handled for Customs examination or otherwise and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.
Home Street,
Bombay, 6th June, 1919. 2555

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PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6.0
Second insertion	Rs. 3.8
Third insertion	Rs. 3.0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2.8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2.0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of Pipes Galvd. of sizes will be received up to one p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 19th day of June, 1919.

Form of Contract specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive it free of charge by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

E. J. HALE
Municipal Storekeeper.

Stores' Office, Byculla,
Bombay, 7th June, 1919.
2550

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the above Company held on the 29th of May, 1919, a call of Rs. 250 per each new share was made and it was determined that such call should be paid on the 1st day of July, 1919. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged on all calls unpaid.

KASTURCHAND MATHRADAS & CO.
2549 Agents.

THE BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOW MERGED IN THE EAGLE STAR AND BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

WE are appointed Agents for the British Crown Assurance Corporation, Limited, now merged in The Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company Limited, and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariffs Rates. Claims will be settled promptly.

HUSEINBHOY SONS & COY.,
Chief Agents.
86, Medow Street, 2nd Floor. 2515

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Re:—EASTERN TRADING CO.,

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFED that the partnership subsisting between Rai Saheb MANEKCHANDJI SETHI, TANSUKHLAL PANDAY and D. B. TILAK is dissolved and our clients Rai Saheb Manekchandji Sethi and Tansukhlal Panday will hereafter carry on the business of the Eastern Trading Co.

The public are hereby warned not to deal with the said D. B. TILAK in the name of the Eastern Trading Co.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys-at-Law.
2534

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the PUBLIC AUCTION SALE held on the 24th day of May, 1919, on the premises at Matheran by Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji and Co., Auctioneers, under the instructions of Messrs. Framji Jamsetji Batliboi, Ardeshir Framji Batliboi and Cawasji Maneckjee Rustomji, all of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, the Trustees for the time being representing the Indenture of Settlement, dated the 27th day of January, 1902, and made between Bai Maneckbai, wife of Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji of the one part and the said Bai Maneckbai, the said Framji Jamsetji Batliboi and Hormasji Mancherjee Cama of the other part and registered at the office of the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay under No. 245A at pages 9 to 22 Volume 1081 of Book No. 1, our client has been declared the highest bidder for and Purchaser of the undermentioned property free from any and all incumbrances, claims and demands whatsoever.

Any and all person or persons having any share, right, title, interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, charge, lien, trust, possession, lease, succession, survivorship, easements or otherwise howsoever is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with a Bungalow called "KEEPSAKE" and the messuages, tenements, out-houses, etc., standing thereon and their appurtenances, situate, lying and being at Matheran in the Kolaba Zilla, Sub-District Karjat, containing by admeasurement four acres and ten gunthas or thereabouts described and denoted under No. 32 on a certain Map or Plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Colaba all which premises are held under an Agreement of Lease, dated the 28th day of April, 1899, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and the said Bai Maneckbai, wife of Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji, of the other part for a term of 30 years commencing from the 1st day of May 1893 as in the said Agreement of Lease provided; TOGETHER WITH all the household furniture, china, crockery, utensils, pots, pans and effects etc., contained in the said Bungalow and outhouses.

Dated at Bombay, this 7th day of June, 1919.

FORBES & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2552 2532

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PIROZSHAW SORABJI MEHENTI, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 54, Esplanade Road in Fort, Bombay, in the Mercantile Bank Building within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any will be considered to have been waived and the Purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Freehold (Redeemed Pension and Tax) land or ground with the tenements, messuages, and buildings and building materials standing thereon situate at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,364 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 30, New No. 16351 Old survey No. 3/26, New survey No. 1/7224 and 3/7224 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D No. 3307 (2) Street No. 10 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Natvarlal Jamietram and others, on or towards the South by the property of Kapilram Hardevram, on or towards the East by the Napean Sea Road aforesaid, and on or towards the West by the premises secondly hereinafter described and beyond them by the land belonging to Government.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of leasehold land, situate near Napean Sea Road at Malabar Hill, within the Town and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four thousand four hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts with the Bungalow and other buildings and erections stnding thereon assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3307 (2) and Street No. 10, Nepean Sea Road and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by property in the occupation of Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal bearing New survey No. 7227 and partly by property in the occupation of Messrs. Natverlal Jamietram and others bearing New survey No. 38/7224, on or towards the East partly by the property bearing New survey No. 3/7224, first hereinbefore described and partly by the property in the occupation of Kapilram Hardevram and others bearing New survey No. 1/7224, on or towards the South partly by the property of Dawood Fazel Peru Mahomed, bearing New survey No. 1/7225 and partly by property in the occupation of Kapilram Hardevram and others bearing New survey No. 1/7224, and on or towards the West by land bearing New survey No. 2A/7224 being portion of the property surrendered to the Secretary of State for India in Council by a Deed of Surrender, dated the fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 91, New No. 16412, Old survey No. 6/29 and New survey No. 2/7224.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of land, situate near Nepean Sea Road at Malabar Hill within the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4454 square yards or thereabouts on which stand bungalows and other buildings and erections belonging to the Vendors and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward 3307 (2) and Street No. 10, Nepean Sea Road and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property in the occupation of Goverdhandas Goculdas Teipal bearing New survey No. 7227 and partly by the property in the occupation of Messrs. Natverlal Jamietram and others bearing New survey No. 38/7224 on or towards the East partly by the property in the occupation of the Vendors bearing New survey No. 3/7224 and partly by the property in the occupation of Kapilram Hurdevram and others bearing New survey No. 1/7224, on or towards the South partly by the property of Dawood Fazel Peru Mahomed, bearing New survey No. 1/7225 and partly by the property in the occupation of Kapilram Hurdevram and others bearing New survey No. 1/7224 and on or towards the West by the land bearing New survey No 2A/7224, which is a portion of the property surrendered by the Vendors to the Secretary of State for India in Council by a deed of surrender dated the 4th day of October, 1916, and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 91, New No. 16412, Old survey No. 6/29 and New survey No. 2/7224.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1919.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
2556

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABOO BUCKER ABDUL REHIMAN has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said properties or either of them or any part thereof are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser at their office in Mercantile Bank Buildings, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from date hereof. In default the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said properties or either of them or any part thereof, of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRST:—All that piece of land of freehold tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 153 square yards or thereabouts to the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under New Survey No. 1/8876 and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2368, Street No. 201 and bounded on the North by the property of Dinshaw Maneckji Davar, on the South by the property hereafter secondly described on the East by the property of Sir D. M. Petit and on the West by the said Hornby Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with all the rights and benefits of the covenants contained in an agreement dated 6th July, 1903, and made between Jamshedji Edulji Bhesania of the one part and Nusserwanji Framji Kanny of the other part and together also with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Hornby Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 169 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New Survey No. 8876 and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2367, Street No. 13 and bounded on the North by the property hereinabove first described, on the South partly by an open passage in the front and partly by the property of Mohamed Ebrahim on the East by the property of Sir D. M. Petit and on the West by the said Hornby Road.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1919.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai ROHATBAI, widow of Rustom Nosherwan Irani, administratrix of the property and credits of Kaikhusroo Surrosh Irani, deceased, has contracted to sell the property described in the schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within, fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land with the structures thereon admeasuring 1795 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being in Mouza Villeparle, Peta Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Tukdi, Zilla Thana, bearing Entry No. Ka 1061, Survey No. 72, Faini No. 17 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West partly by the property of Souza Lawrence Gowria, Radhabai Ramchandra Powdwal, Rustamji Byramji Wadia and others, on or towards the South by the property of Ganesh Vinayek Chitre and on or towards the North by the Portuguese charitable property and the property of Pasco Enus Misquit.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1919.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2551

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL HOOPS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Alexandra Dock D Warehouse, by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Vohora Jhaveri and Co.:—

403 bundles Barrow make steel hoops for cotton bales ⅜in. by 20s. by 24ft. long.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS, DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the property Nos. 19-23, Armenian Lane, Fort, (case No. 1).

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. PAYNE and Co., Solicitors for Bai Sakarvahoo, widow and one of the Executors of the will of the late Mr. Liladhur Lakhmidass, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m., (S. T.), at their rooms, the following ornaments:—One pair of pearl, Janpair of pearl raifuls, pair of big kadas (pearl) pair of small pearl raifuls, pearl choodas, toran mala, string pearls, Ate mala, nose ring, one diamond cap of 7 diamonds, gold rai mala, gold kadas, mandala sakli, six gold coins, pochi, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE NAINSOOKS, No. 1010 and Mexicans Wrappers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Moolji Jaitha Market Champa Gully opposite Dharamraj Gully door near Cloth Press, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Mirza Mahmood Shirazee.

45 bales each 50 pieces E. D. Sassoon and Co. white nainsooks No. 1010, 38 by 22 yards.

90 pieces Mexicans as Wrappers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The goods are lying in the Port Trust Bonded Warehouse P. and V. Docks.

AUCTION SALE OF 631 BALES OF YARN.

On Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Tambakanta, Pydhoni, near the Temple, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Tricamlal Mulchand:—

275 bales each 400 lbs. yarn, No. 6½s. Photo Ticket of the Edward Sassoon Mill.

200 bales each 400 lbs. yarn, No. 8½s. Photo Ticket of the Edward Sassoon Mill.

50 bales each 400 lbs. yarn, No. 6½s., Parrot Ticket of the Meyer Sassoon Mill.

100 bales each 400 lbs. yarn, No. 8½s., Parrot Ticket of the Meyer Sassoon Mill.

6 bales each 400 lbs. yarn, No. 10½s., Flag Ticket of the Meyer Sassoon Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Bai Hirabai, widow of Naron Runchord deceased, Messrs. BENNET and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), two pearl necklaces, diamond nose rings, raifals and bangles, diamond and ruby necklace, diamond and emerald rings, pearl and diamond ear ornament, saries of jari, polka, one iron safe and 1 class cup-board.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

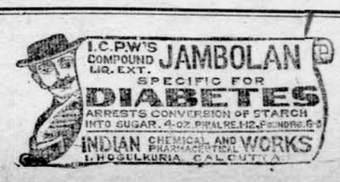
AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSEWAYS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell by Public Auction, the above right, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 7th July 1919, at the Office of the Assessor and Collector on the ground floor of the Municipal Buildings:—

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or from the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th June, 1919.



SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS, STORE-SUPPLIERS ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF REEDS, ZINC CHLORIDE and ROLLER SKINS, ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 13th June 1919 at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms at No. 52 Medows Street, Fort by order of Messrs. Kinariwalla Bros. and Co. the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. G. B. Desai & Co. the mortgagers mill store goods including:—

195 dozen Reeds of 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52 and 56 counts and of 32 to 62 inches in length.

6 drums Zinc Chloride i.e., about 1½ tons.

21 dozen Roller skins of two kinds.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAHS CHIEFS AND CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT NARAYEN DABULKAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

SALE on SUNDAY, the 15th June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Sir Kessonji Tricumji in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the Deed of Mortgage dated 13th April, 1918, made between Sir Vussonji Trikamji of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 15th day of June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell off by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land (together with the messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon) situate at and fronting the Narayen Dabulker Road, Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 30 and 30 and New Nos. 16361-16366, Old Survey No. 26-26-26 and New Survey No. 7218-7219 and bounded on the East by the properties lately belonging to Ramdas Keshavji and Dwarkadas Shamji, on the West by the sea shore, on the North by the property lately belonging to Naranji Dwarkadas Vussonji and on the South partly by the Narayen Dabulker Road, and partly by the property formerly belonging to Hormusji Nowroji Cooper and now belonging to Meherali Fakira and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "D" Ward No. S. 3343 (1) and 3343 (2) and 3344 and Street Nos. I 1A and 2 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N.B.—The property consists of three bungalows and is perfectly suitable for residence of Princes and Noblemen, besides it commands a beautiful and rare view of the Sea side.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th June, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"The Splendid Coward"

Harma Photoplay

From the novel by Houghton Townley.

Adapted and produced under the direction of F. Martin Thorton.

"The Splendid Coward"

The story of a man who made the Great Sacrifice to save his mother.....Grim and Dramatic story of a Polish man....Brilliant Acting by Dick Swinton (James Knight) and wonderful settings.

Featuring a New Star on

The Empire Screen

MISS DORA DUNDAS

in a beautiful Picture

"The Splendid Coward"

Dear Dick,.....Father says a call will be made for volunteers for Egypt during the forthcoming regimental dinner. Don't fear for me dear I will bravely keep the secret of our engagement until you return.....Dora.

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Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

Daily at 7, 8-45, and 10-30

A Superb Universal special Attraction

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Featuring Steel-nerved

HERBERT RAWLINSON

A two-fisted thriller that makes every man want to slap him on the back and every woman hug him together with the newest.

UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE :—

See the wonderful electric fountain of New Orleans. American Police Dogs &c.

Also a brand new LKO Comedy with

DAN RUSSEL.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS THE

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the leading London Musical Successes.

To-Night at 9-30 p.m. **"YES UNCLE"**

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

A REAL SPORTING DRAMA

Daily at 6-30 p.m. **"WINNING THE FUTURITY"**

"SEA NYMPHS" One which is provocative of much laughter.

DEAD ALIVE!

Yes—he comes back, resuscitated from his grave, to avenge his faithless, traitorous colleague in a manner that makes you shake with intense excitement.

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the terrible, the irresistible, the awful!

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Ultus is no mediocre personality. He is absolutely superhuman, supernatural in his grim dreadful powers of befriending the Good, defending the Innocent, chastising the Wicked.

The **Gaumont Gazette** and a **Comedy** in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

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TO-NIGHT!

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and

NEVA GERBER

in the

SPINDLE OF LIFE.

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Together with a full Programme.

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"The Red Circle", Who Pays, etc. etc.

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"HANDS UP"

Episodes 11th and 12th to-night each one complete in itself.

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The "eye" of the world

giving latest news from everywhere.

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WIFFLES

in his latest comedy

The "PRINCE" of all Comedians.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

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Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.

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Alphabet cannot be learnt without knowing A.

So

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B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, June 3rd

	Bales
Total in Sight	10,233 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	380,000
East Indian " "	113,000
American " "	3,516,000
Other " "	134,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York June 6th.

Futures at New York July	28 85—1 27	
" " Oct.	27 79—1 33	

Declined owing to heavy general selling.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 3rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	.. ..
" " Sales of East Indian	.. ..
" " Imports	13 000
Mid. Americans Spot	20.86
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	.. ..
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) July	31.56
Oct.	30.62
Jan.	30.10
New Orleans 10 a. m.	New Orleans Closed.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 3rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June.	20.92—1
July.	19.68+5
Aug.	19.04+1
Sept.	18.18+9
Oct.	18.44+6
Nov.	18.02—4
Dec.	17.89+5
Jan.	..
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, June 4th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
June	20.24
July	19.71+52
Aug	19.15+50
Sept.	18.33+39
Oct.	18.52+34
Nov.	18 36+34
Dec	18 20
Jan.	18.01+32
Feb.	17.87
Mar.	17.74
April	17.60

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 3rd.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
June	20 24+ 1
July	19 71+ 8
Aug	19.15+12
Sept.	18.33+14
Oct.	18.52+14
Nov.	18.36+15
Dec.	18.20+14
Jan.	18.01+17
Feb.	17.87+17
Mar.	17.74+17
April	17.60+16

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, June 3rd.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	27.09+50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 3rd.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.45
" " Fully Good	14.95
" " Fine	14.20
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.55
" " Fully Good	17.05
" " Fine	17.30
" Broach Good	17.55
" " Fully Good	17.80
" " Fine	18.05

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Tuesday, June 3rd.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 100,00,000.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs.
10,95,000	were allotted to Calcutta		12,17,000
1,22,000	" " to Bombay		
Nil	" " to Madras		

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/8.
" Bombay }

Min, Rate Received: Calcutta / Bombay } 48% { above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
29,40,000	were allotted to Calcutta		87,83,000
47,63,000	" " to Bombay		
10,80,000	" " to Madras		

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/7 15/16.
" Bombay }

Min Rate Received: Calcutta / Bombay } 48% { above that rate in full.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .. .. Rs. 1,00,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week 1,00,00,000

New York June 3rd

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		31,000
" Export to Great Britain		4,000
" " to Continent		3,000
Futures at New York July		30.91—64
" " Oct.		29 95—67
" " Jan.		29.45—60
Spot Cotton at New York		32.20—60
" " Orleans		Closed.
Futures at New Orleans July		
" " Oct.		
Fair Rio Coffee (No, 7 quality		19½
Dem nd Bills		4.61.00
Silver Commercial Bars		109½

MONEY MARKETS.

London June 3rd.

Rentes 5%	62
Bar Silver Spot	53 3/8
" 2 months hence	53 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	2 5/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	2 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " " 6 "	4 1/6
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	Ex. 54½+½
Rupee Paper 3½%	59+1
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	Ex. 68
Government Securities 3 %	Ex. 59
Ex. On London at Paris France	29.70+46

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 77
Hongkong Bank	£ 106

WAR LOANS.

London, June 3rd.

3½ % 1925—1928	£881 } Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½ }
5 % New	£94 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 3rd.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	80
Barletta Russ.—64 lbs. Quoted	80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Karaspore usual bold June July	860
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July	900
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	820
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	990
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug. Sellers	890
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June-Aug. Sellers	600
Toria Rapeseed June-July Buyers	865

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£81½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£79½
Copper Braziers	£112
Yellow Metal	10½
Hard Spelter	23½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	32
fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	34

Tone:—Very firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber, Fine Hard Cure June July Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July Sellers	1/10½

Tone:—Easier

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 7.

The Marwadi bazaar opened irregular at Rs. 536½ for Fully Good Broach July-August, advanced to Rs. 538 and declined to Rs. 535 in the first few minutes. Later on the price imposed to Rs. 536½, and then declined to Rs. 530½. At 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 531/32, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 532. At Colaba the Market opened at Rs. 531 and declined to Rs. 524½, and closing quotations were as under.

For ready cotton there was only a moderate demand.

Heavy rains locally and a further deiline of 28 points in New York, were the cause of the easiness of the market to-day.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		R
Fully Good Broach	July-August	528
Fully Good Be gal	July	499
Fine Oomras	July	468
Good Southerns	May-June	510
Good Southerns	July-August	510

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th June 1919:

Cotton	5,037 bales
Wheat	2,101 Cwts
Linseed	8,396 "
Rape, etc.	1,041 "
Gingellyseed	351 "
Poppyseed	1,697 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	66 "
Rice	7,001 "
Myrabollams	1 693 "
Cottonseed	13,000 "
Mowrasee d	Nil
Gram	4.761 "
Jowar	193 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

Guard against Monsoon by using our

GUARANTEED WATERPROOF PAULINS

of standard Government test and quality at Rs. 2-8-0 per square yard, inclusive of eyelets, lashings &c.

Any sizes available for immediate delivery.

Apply:—

Messrs. E. K. PALIA & Co.,

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, June 7th 6-0, p. m.

Ready:	Bazaar Terms: Rs. as. p.	Fall Delivery Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 76-86	74 0 0	.. ..
" " Cawnpore 70-80	74 0 0	.. ..
" Karachi Bangla	74 0 0	.. ..
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	18 0 0	.. ..
" " Cawnpore	18 0 0	.. ..
" Yellow Cawnpore	18 8 0	.. ..
Linseed Brown Bold	21 12 0	22 12 0
" Thin	21 8 0	22 8 0
Teeleed White 35-15	119 0 0	.. ..
" Gajar 75-80	107 0 0	.. ..
" Black	105 0 0	.. ..
" Gajar 50-55	92 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	20 0 0	.. ..
Groundnuts	104 0 0	.. ..
Barley	3 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	43 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	83 0 0	.. ..

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, June 7th.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 18	1 0 12
Shapurji No. 19	0 15 12
Currimbhai No. 13½	1 0 12
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 7th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 4m/s.	1 6 3/8
Fcs. Demand	245
American Dollars	280½
Hongkong "	216
Shanghai	321
Japan	126
Singapore	142

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Bombay, June 7.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 32-15.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France, 240.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 266.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 130.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 125.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 214.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 316.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 142.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 260.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 100-4
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market closed very strong owing to good prospects of monsoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Prudentials at Rs. 20/25 premium.
Jupiter at Rs. 12 premium.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—
Swadeshi 2,370, Swan 792-8, Simplex 542-8, Shapoorji 137-8, Madhowji 2,330, Luxmi Cotton 1,850, Kohinoor 1,435, Currimbhoy 452-8, Kastoorchand 1,150, Finley 635, Fazulbhoy 860, David 615, Crescent 267-8, Colaba 1,775, Century 472-8, By. Cotton 650, By. Deying 1,595, Bundi 58-8, Cen. Mining 43 Katni Defd. 1,890, Katni Ord. 367-8, Tata Old Defd. 1,305 Tata New Defd. 122-8 p Tata Ord. 265, Shivrajpur 46-12, Alcocks 940, By. Burma 1,030, Bt. Burma Petro. 24 By. Tramway 827-8, By. Steam 420, Tata Hydro. 1,400 Tata Bank 37-8, Tata Oil 275.
The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:
Swadeshi 2,365, Swan 791½, Simplex 545, Shapoorji 138/4, Madhoji 2315, Luxmi Cotton 1,850, Kohinoor 1,437½, Currimbhoy 450, Kastoorchand 1,150, Finley 635, Fazulbhoy 852½, David 620, Crescent 267½, Colaba 1,780, Century 475, By. Cotton 650, Bombay Deying 1,550, Bundi 59, Central Mining 45, Katni Ord. 364½, Katni Defd. 1,890, Tata New Defd. 567½, Tata Old Defd. 1,295, Tata Ord. 265, Shivrajpur 47, Alcocks 950, By. Burma 370, Bt. Burma Petro. 25, By. Steam 416½, Tata Hydro. 1,410, Tata Bank 37-8, Tata Oil 275.

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, June 7.

Nothing fresh has transpired in the Cloth Market since yesterday, and values of most of the standard cloths have remained firm and steady. The demand for some special qualities has been better and some speculative transactions have also resulted amongst the merchants in the bazaar. The brokers have again been bent on doing something and several parcels have changed hands. The news of the advance in the Manchester cloth market has given strength and support to the local market and sellers are trying their best to minimise losses on high-priced goods which have arrived of late. Some lines of 39 inches Red End Standard Grey Shirtings are reported to have been booked for early delivery before the rise in values occurred. Several offers of various cloths have been telegraphed to Manchester, to which replies are anxiously awaited, but it is feared that the delay will cause business to fall through, as makers cannot keep their quotations open for a considerable length of time in view of the fluctuations in cotton. The labour trouble has again reached a crisis. The operations are pressing their claims for 46½ hour week and 30 per cent. increase in wages and are threatening to strike work on the 21st instant in the event of a settlement not being reached. The employers' offer of 48 hour week and 15 per cent. advance on the present piece price lists has been rejected. It is hoped that as trade is brisk, everything possible will be done to avoid the stoppage.

A feeling of uneasiness exists regarding the future rate of exchange and though the money market has been easier, merchants are putting off their remittances for a later date in the hope of getting some advantage.

A JUVENILE BILL COLLECTOR CONVICTED.

(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Sub-Inspector Achrikar charged Dayal Ramji, a young Hindu bill-collector with criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of Rs. 2,139-14-3, the property of his master, Mr. Ratansi Tulsidas, a merchant of Mulji Jetha Market. It was alleged that the accused collected the amount from the complainant's customers and absconded to Jamnagar with the money. The complainant reported the matter to the police who arrested the accused at Jamnagar, and brought him back to Bombay.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he had spent away the money in gambling. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Dharwar Juveniles' Jail.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY THE 9TH OF JUNE, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR JUDGMENT.

Prize Court 3-18.—J C G Bowen, The Secretary of State for India in Council v. The S S Karadeniz, Mirza M & M.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

C C 323-19.—Ragh N & Co., Messrs Balmukand Chandanmal a firm v. Goculdas Tricumji. Mehta D & L.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

376-19.—Mehta D & L, Messrs Hargovandas Chaganlal a firm v. Jesanghbai Mohanlal & ors, Craig B & Co.

434-19.—Amin & D, Messrs Gagalbhai Raichand & Co. a firm v. Mirza Ahmed Isphani, Edg G W & Co.

487-19.—Mehta D & L, Chaturbhuj Kalidas a firm v. Devidas Fulchand.

116-19.—Madh K & Ch, Babu Brijbihari Mata Prasad & anr v. Messrs. Tarachand Deoraji a firm, Mal M R & Co.

2012-18.—Hiralal Th & Co., Manilal Vadilal Shabaji v. Badridas Hanumandas a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

15-19.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Jethabhai Kallianji v. Nagindas Vrijbhukandas a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

23-19.—Raghavaya N & Co., Dayabhai Amarsey v. Messrs Ramji Devkaran a firm, Mehta D & L

36-19.—Mehta D and L, Narandas Hemraj a firm v. Mathuradas Chaturbhuj a firm, Soonderdas & Co.

74-19.—Motichand & D, Messrs Ratilal Keshavji a firm v. Messrs. Badrinath Sitaram a firm, Raghavaya N & Co.

1596-18. Payne and Co., Trikamdas Gordhandas Khatao v. Bhimji Jairaj & Co. a firm, Madhowji K & Ch

56-19.—Shroff and D, Lakhmidas Chandaramji v. Dungersingu Chotalal a firm. Payne & Co.

1686-18.—Payne and Co., Haji Abdoola Janoo v. Haji Gunny Sumar a firm Hiralal Th and Co

1828-18.—Merwanji K & Co., Kalaram Brijmohan a firm v. Dwarkadas Mangturam Potdar, Vachha & Co.

1945-18.—Mulji & Th, Chotalal Devkarandas a firm v. Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta D & L.

1973-18.—Raghavaya N & Co., Messrs Popatlal Maneklal a firm v. Messrs Lowji Bhimji a firm, Pandia & Co.

1976-18.—Vachha & Co., Messrs Ganpatrai Kedarnath a firm v. Messrs Mathuradas Manji Walji a firm. Ardeshir H D & Co.

2001-18.—Vachha and Co., Messrs Kasturchand Mathurdas a firm, v. Messrs Jodhraj Jainarayen a firm Malvi M R & Co.

2018-18.—Motichand & D, Messrs Surupchand Lalubhai a firm v. Messrs. Ramji Devkaran a firm Mehta D and L.

9-19.—Motichand and D, Keshavji Govindji a firm v. Nagindas Mansukhram and anr, Dubash and Co.

28-19.—Raghavaya N & Co., Messrs Popatlal Maneeklal a firm v. Kalidas Khimchand & anr.

91-19.—Daphtary F and D, Vallabdas Mathuradas and Co. a firm v. Shambhunath Narotam a firm. Ardeshir H D & Co

111-19. Vachha and Co., Messrs Makhanlal Bajranglal a firm v. Messrs Harnandrai Baijnath a firm. Matubhai J & M.

112-19.—Merwanji K & Co., Selim D Bessons v. D E Shamash, Wadia G and Co.

1149-18.—Motichand and D, Tribhowandas Narrotamdas a firm v. Nagindas Vizbhukhandas a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

1881-18.—Mehta D & L, Ranchhordas Dhanji v. Narrandas Jivraj a firm.

66-19.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Messrs F Ruttonshaw & Co. a firm v Chunilal Lalbhai & Co. a firm, Khandwalla & Co.

122-19. Bhaishanker K & G, Ujamsey Pitamberdas a firm v. Ramchandra Rampratab a firm, Vachha and Co.

137-19.—Merwanji K & Co., Bhagwandas Gangaram a firm v. Varajlal Lalloobhai a firm, Khandwalla & Co.

152-19.—Payne and Co., Abdulla Allarakhia & Co. a firm v. Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwaniwalla, Merwanji K & Co.

163-19.—Metha D and L, Ramdas Kiralal & Co a firm v. Purshotam Ambalal a firm.

212-19.—Mehta D & L, M A Bros. a firm v. Pasamsey Damodher firm, Bhimji and Co.

223-19.—Payne and Co., Nagindas Laloobhoy bhoy a firm v. Nurotamdas Hargowandas a firm, Khandwala & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL.

718-19.—Mer K & Co., Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Patil, Bart. v. Messrs Shirinbai Muniharji Banajifi Edg G W & Co.

387-19.—Mehta D & L, Mamlaxmi widow v. The B B & C I Ry Co., Crawford B & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

MATRIMONIAL SUITS.

309-19.—Jam R & D, John Jenkins v. Norah Jenkins.

459-19.—Chit M & K, Murial Evelyn La Touche v. M P La Touche, Payne & Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

159-19.—Kanga & Co., Natvarlal Keshavlal Jhaveri Adamji Peerbhai & Sons, Edg G W & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1022-15.—Vachha & Co., Dwarkaprasad Motiram v. Mahomed Umer Haji Alladin, F P Pavri, Part heard, 16-1-19.

691-18. Dastur & Co., Messrs S Bunani & Co. a firm v. J A Grant & Co. a firm, Daph F & D, Part heard, 6-3-19.

561-18.—Edg G W & Co., Abdul Hamid Habibbhoy v. Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy & ors, Payne & Co., Part heard, 22-2-19, For Postponement.

525-18.—Motichand & D, Messrs Jugjivan Anandji a firm v. Messrs Bachubhai Tribhowandas a firm, Hiralal Th & Co.

1032-17.—Motichand & D, Messrs Surajmal Kesarimal a firm v. Messrs Kaniram Kissonlal a firm, Edg G W & Co., Part heard, 21-2-19.

78-16.—Mulla & M, Jaffer Mahomed Mistry v. Kanji Jetha & ors, M B Chothia, Part heard, 6-1-19.

1933-18.—Purnanand & Co Ghellabhai Mahamkhram v. Messrs Manilal Balabhai & Co. a firm, Kanga & S.

82-18. Dastur & Co., Damji Dhorsey & ors v. Ratanchand Dayachand alias Khimchand & ors, Daph F & D, Moti & D.

115-18.—Mer K & Co., Banubai Framaji Commissarit & anr v. Manilal Jugaldas, Little & Co.

650-18.—Craig B & Co., Steel Brass & Co., Ltd. v. J A Grant & Co. a firm, Daph F & D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Dlivsion Court No. 46.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1341-17.—Crawford B & Co., The Austrian Export and Import Co., Ltd. v. Joseph Victor Levi, Mer K & Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

850-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Krishnaji Narayen Dabilker v. Machavdas Mathuradas Thenhis & ors, Dharamsi & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

665-19.—Chit M & K, Kamat Bros. a firm v. Premsukhdas Murlidhar a firm, Patell & Ez.

1399-17.—Madh K & Ch, Dharsi Hadhoo Devsi & ors v. Maganlal Laloo, Khandwalla & Co.

457-18.—Pandia & Co., Messrs Keshanlal Bros. & Co. a firm v. Messrs Mulraj & Co. a firm, Motichand & D.

477-18.—Ard H D & Co., Heeptoola Abdul Hussein v. Abdul Kader Noorbhai, Mer K & Co.

149-02.—Madh K & Ch, Bai Harakh & anr v. Tribhowandas Pragji & anr, Amin & D, Madh K & Ch.

482-18.—Purnanand & Co., Sonibai v. Tribhowandas Pragji & anr, Madh K & Ch, Amin & D.

489-18.—Sham M & H, Popatlal Mulchand & anr v. Luxmibai widow, M B Chothia.

91-18.—Surveyor & Co., Waman Bapuji Mahant v. Gopal Keshai Thaker & ors, Pocha & Co., (for a pauper).

495-18.—Pandia & Co., Messrs. Keshanlal Bros. & Co. a firm v. Messrs Devanchand & Co. a firm, Kharas & Co.

506-18.—Daph F & D, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v. Abdul Husein Tarachand & Co. a firm & anr, Bhai K & G.

513-18.—Payne & Co., Joshi Dhunji Moolji a firm v. Kandaswamy & ors, M B Chotha.

514-18.—Vachha & Co., Bomanji Merwanji Wadia v. Messrs Radda Bros. a firm, Mulla & M.

140-18.—Malvi M R & Co., Rao Bahadur Hookamchand Saroopchand v. Abrahim E J Abraham, Ard H D & Co.

379-18.—Kanga & S, Kallianji Gulabchand & ors v. Mahadev Luxmon Pednikar, Jeh M & S.

664-18.—Wadia G & Co., Lenghy Billimoria & Co. a firm v. Chaturbhoy Ramji, Purnanand & Ch.

418-18.—Mal M R & Co., Luxmidas Tribhowandas & ors v. Mathuradas Mulchand Parekh, Ard H D & Co.

1748-18. Mal M R & Co., Lumidas Tribhowandas & ors v. Mathuradas Mulchand Parakh, Ard H D & Co.

843-17.—Daph F & D, Dagabhai Chimanlal a firm v. Dharamsey Meghji & ors, Ard H D & Co., Shroff & D, Tyabji D & Co.

566-19.—Merwanji K & Co., Moolchand Lalji & Co. a firm v. Gulabchand Virji, Khandwalla & Co.

68-16.—Purnanand & Co., Karunashankar Hirji Pandia v. Padamant Narsingbhai Thakar, Sham M & H.

A SUBSCRIPTION CLERK'S LAPSE.

(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged one J. D'Silva, a clerk in the employ of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,416-3-0, the property of the Company, misappropriated by the accused on six occasions.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused was employed as a clerk in the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and he was entrusted to collect subscriptions from the members of the Byculla branch. In the year 1913-14, the accused collected Rs. 3,666-12-6, but he submitted to the Company's cashier only Rs. 3,365-11-0; in the year 1914-15 he collected Rs. 3,445-8 while he remitted to the cashier only Rs. 3,053-8-6; in the year 1915-16 he collected Rs. 2,986-10-0, returned to the cashier Rs. 2,248-6-0; in the year 1916-17 he collected Rs. 2,348-8-0 and returned to the cashier Rs. 1,637-11-0; and in the year 1918-19 he collected Rs. 1,841-15-0, but he submitted only Rs. 1,176 to the Society, misappropriating the balances all along since 1913 till May last.

CONFESSION OF GUILT.

In the month of May last, his accounts were checked by the Secretary of the Society and the difference of balance being found out, he questioned the accused to account for that. The accused confessed his guilt and said that he spent the money for his own purposes and he would try to repay the sum very shortly.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. DeCruz, pleader, conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. D'Souza, pleader.

(Continued from Column 6.)

of them at the ensuing session constrain us to request you to allow yourself to be re-elected, notwithstanding what you said in your letter of resignation. You are aware that several of your colleagues have left for England on urgent political business and some others may be leaving and that if you and the other members who resigned along with you are also not there it will be next to impossible for the public view of the unprecedented doings of the Punjab Government finding adequate expression in the Council chamber. We regard this as of such importance that we trust you will waive your objections and permit us to re-elect you. There will be no other candidate and your election will be uncontested.

Yours sincerely,
C. Y. CHINTAMANI.
NARAYAN PRASAD ASTHANA.

N.B.—The following members of the Council also joined in the request to the Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya:—
RADHA KISHAN DASS.
SHANKAR SAHAI.
GOKARANNATH MISRA.

PANDIT M. M. MALAVIA,

RE-ELECTED TO IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)

The United Provinces Legislative Council met on Monday. One item of business was the election of members for the Imperial Council into the place of Pandit M. M. Malaviya. The official members having retired, the non-official members met with the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru in the chair.

The Hon. Pandit Gokaranath Misra proposed the re-election of Pandit M. M. Malaviya amidst acclamation. The Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru said that as there was no other proposal before them, he would read the telegram received from Pandit M. M. Malaviya. Some members of the Council had written to him requesting him to stand. Mr. Malaviya had given his assent informally before. Now he telegraphed his formal consent.

The telegram read: "Excuse delay in replying letter. You and other members were good enough to address me urging me to consent to be re-elected to the Imperial Legislative Council. Received similar letter from Mr. Chintamani and other friends. Am deeply thankful for this mark of confidence in me, on the part of those whom I had the honour to represent in the Viceroy's Council until the resignation last month. Tendered resignation after long and anxious deliberation and had no idea of going back to the Council until constitutional reforms. Happily several friends among us who can honourably represent our provinces in the Imperial Council and shall be sincerely glad if you all elect anyone of them in my place, more so, as it will be unnecessary for me in future to devote much more time to the Hindu University, but the consideration to which you and Mr. Chintamani have referred relating to unprecedented and distressing events in the Punjab, forbid my saying "no" to your proposal. In circumstances of the situation and if after considering what I have said about you and other members, the Provincial Council should still be re-elected to the Imperial Council at this juncture, I will bow to your decision."

Pandit M. M. Malaviya was then declared elected.

The Council then adjourned *sine die.*

"UNABATED CONFIDENCE."

LETTERS TO PANDIT MALAVIYA.

In view of the Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya's re-election to the Imperial Council, the following letters will be read with interest:—

Dear Malaviyaji,

When you decided to resign your seat on the Imperial Legislative Council, following upon the passage of the Rowlatt Bill into law, your action, having regard to all the circumstances, connected therewith, commanded the assent and endorsement not only of ourselves but of the country at large.

In ordinary circumstances we should have liked that the protest you entered against the policy followed by the Government should have full force by your remaining out of the Council as you proposed. In view, however, of the grave crisis that has overtaken the country since you tendered your resignation, and the completely changed political situation, and having regard also to the arduous momentous nature of the work, especially in regard to the developments in the Punjab that lies immediately ahead for the leaders of the nation, we feel very strongly that so tried and trusted a representative of the people as yourself should once more take his place in the Imperial Legislative Council in order to protect and advance the interests of the nation. We are anxious therefore that you should once more be returned as the elected representative of the United Provinces to the Imperial Council by the non-official members of the U. P. Council. We trust that you will respond to the general feeling of the people of the U. P. and bearing also in mind the national need that inspires it, agree to our suggestion and consent to be returned as a member of the Imperial Council. We need hardly say that in seeking to re-elect you as our representative, we are also anxious to endorse your action which has made such a step necessary and to declare our unabated confidence in you. Trusting that you will give the matter your early consideration and communicate your consent.

Yours sincerely,
MOTILAL NEHRU.
S. RAZA ALI.

Anand Bhavan,
Allahabad, 22nd May,——

ii.

Dear Panditji,

The non-official members of the local Legislative Council have been called upon to select your successor in the Imperial Legislative Council at their meeting to be held at Nainital on the 2nd June. We have bestowed careful consideration upon the matter and have arrived at the conclusion that in all the circumstances of the situation we cannot do better in the public interest than to request you to allow yourself to be re-elected as our representative. It was our privilege and our predecessor's privilege to select you on three successive occasions as our representative in the Imperial Council, and we are proud to say that during the nine years you have been there, you performed the duties of your office with the assiduous devotion to the public weal which every one who knows you expected of you. We are aware of the circumstances that led you to resign your office last month. We are united in our appreciation of the motive that prompted it. Having read your letter of resignation we should not have thought of asking you to go back to the Viceroy's Council constituted as it is at present, but *salus populi supreme lex*, and the unfortunate events that have been happening, in the Punjab during the last six weeks and the necessity of a discussion

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

...ails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per s.s. Pundna, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. Unregistered correspondence for G. E. Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THURSDAY, June 12.

English Mail steamer Novara due at 7 a.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	16	30	13	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7	15	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi Express	8	30	7	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C I Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	0
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	50	21	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

As a temporary measure the Northern Express is due to arrive Colaba at about 82 hours instead of noon.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, the total attendance of different nationalities in May last was 852, males being 662 and 190 females.

"DEFECTS OF CHILDREN."

Prof. R. K. Kulkarni will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Subject:—"Defects of Children" (with Magic Lantern slides). The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail steamer Novara, with the outward Mails of the 22nd ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m., on Thursday next.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Israelite Brotherhood bi-weekly Hebrew Classes are held regularly in the Institution's premises, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla, on Mondays and Wednesdays, from 7-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Friday was 181 as compared with 102 on the corresponding day of last year. Plague registered 3 attacks, and 2 deaths, small-pox 10 attacks and 4 deaths, and cholera 2 attacks on Friday.

PASSAGE CONTROL.

The Controller of Passages notifies that in view of the small amount of accommodation available in June and of the consequent fact that many certificate holders cannot be provided for during that month, it has been decided to continue the present system of passage control up to the end of July. All persons wishing to travel in July, who have not already obtained priority certificates, should, therefore, make immediate application to the Local Passage Committee of the Province, in which they reside and forward the certificates without delay to their Passenger Agents or to the Shipping Agents direct.

MUSLIM STUDENTS OF JUNAGAD COLLEGE

A Deputation of the Bahauddin College Persian-Urdu Literary Society, consisting of Professor Aga Abdul Rahim Khan, President, Mr. Sayed Lukoor Hussain Bukhari, Vice-President, and Kazi Abdul Rahman, General Secretary, are on a visit to Bombay for collecting funds for their Society, to build a mosque and a block of rooms for Muslim students, in the College at Junagadh, Kathiawar. The members of the Deputation are putting up at the Sha Jahan Palace Hotel.

DEATH FROM FALL IN EPILEPTIC FIT

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

On Saturday morning, Dr. W. Nunan, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Parsi woman named Dosibai, aged about twenty-eight. The deceased was living with her sister in the Old Police Court Lane, Fort. Evidence showed that she was subject to epileptic fits. At 2 p.m. on Friday last she was alone in a room, when a thud was heard in the street and immediately the deceased was found lying dead on the road just below the window. The jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

A MOTOR DRIVE EXRNERATED.

At the Mazagoan Police Court on Saturday Mr. Athavle had before him the case in which Shaik Imam Shahbudin, a motor driver, in the employ of Mr. Pherozeshah S. Mehenti was charged with rash and negligent driving.

It was alleged that on May 31, the accused was driving his motor car along Sandhurst Road, and whilst turning to Charni Road, a Mahomedan boy aged about sixteen, was knocked down and runover by his car, one of the wheels passing over the boy's legs causing a fracture. It was further alleged that the car was running very fast and the accused gave no warning of his approach.

Mr. Mehenti deposed that he was in the car at the time. The boy was walking carelessly on the road with his friend, arm in arm. When the vehicle approached them the boy ran in front of it while his friend safely cleared away. The complainant who was naturally lame could not walk fast and was knocked down. He was at once picked up by the witness who placed him in his car and took him to the hospital.

CASE OF PEDESTRIANS RASHNESS.

His worship fully believed the evidence of Mr. Mehentgi and observed that it was a clear case of rashness on the part of a pedestrian. The fact that the boy was knocked down near the footpath and that the car was on its correct side and that it stopped immediately showed that it could not be going fast. "No motor-car drivers after they are proved guilty doubt I am severe in my judgments against said his worship but, for that reason it is necessary to weight the evidence carefully before the guilt is established." He acquitted the accused. Mr. Mehenti, however, paid Rs. 30 to the boy as charity, unasked by the Court.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

BOMBAY BRANCH CONDEMNS GOVT. OF INDIA DESPATCH.

A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League was held on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Dr. V. S. Trilokekar presiding. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"That this meeting of the members of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League places on record its emphatic dissent from the proposals of the Government of India as regards the Reforms, contained in their Despatch of March 5th and in their Despatches on the findings of the Southborough Committee on Franchise and on the Division of Functions;

"That the Government of India proposals fall far short of the Congress-League demands of 1916, 1917 and 1918;

"That the Government of India proposals are highly retrograde in character, involve the practical abandonment of the more liberal proposals in the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme, deny to the representatives of the people all control over the purse, nullify the spirit of the Declaration of August 20th, 1917, and practically negative the just demand of the people of India for ample measure of responsible Self-Government made at three successive Congresses amidst the enthusiastic assent of the country;

"That this meeting unreservedly deplores the attitude of the Government of India with regard to the Reforms as likely, if carried out by Parliament, to cause a most lamentable effect upon the people of India, and to shake their faith in British promises and in British justice;

"That this meeting calls upon the members of the various Deputations now in Great Britain to carry on an active campaign against the Government of India's proposals, and to point out that these have been unanimously condemned by all shades of public opinion,

"That this meeting urges His Majesty's Ministers and the members of both Houses of Parliament to consider what the effect would be in India if the Government of India's proposals find accepted expression in the Indian Reform Bill, and calls upon them to note that the people of this country will be satisfied with nothing less than a simultaneous grant, both in the Provincial and Central Governments of a substantial measure of Responsible Self-Government, accompanied by an adequate measure of fiscal autonomy, such as, for example, set forth in the modifications proposed by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League, at the Bombay Session in 1918, in the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme;

"That the meeting of the members of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League further expresses its satisfaction at the statement made by Mr. Montagu in his Budget speech that the Reforms will not be whittled down;

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

"That this meeting of the members of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League views with deep anxiety the measures taken to suppress the disturbances in the Punjab, welcomes the announcement of Mr. Montagu that a Committee of Enquiry will be shortly appointed, urges on the Government of India the importance of appointing that Committee of Enquiry at a very early date with plenary power to conduct its investigations in an independent manner with unrestricted terms of reference; this meeting further urges that this Committee of Enquiry should include amongst its members, Indians of eminence in whom the public has complete confidence such as the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer and Syud Hassan Imam and that the Committee's findings should be published at an early date."

SIR ALI IMAM.

The "Express" writes:—

We understand Sir Ali Imam's appointment at Hyderabad is now a settled fact and we hasten to congratulate him on the honour and emolument bestowed upon him by His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and wish him a long life to enjoy them. The question of appointment of a successor to him in the Executive Council of Bihar and Orissa must be already on the tapis and we have every reason to hope that His Honour Sir Edward Gait's usual tact, prudence and statesmanship will not fail him in making a proper selection. We would only urge, as we have already done before, that the claims of the Hindus should not be overlooked on the present occasion. When Sir Ali Imam was appointed to succeed Mr. Shurfuddin it was said that the usual practice of an alternate recognition of the claims of both the communities was not observed because the appointment was made during the unexpired portion of Mr. Shurfuddin's term of office. We believe that question cannot arise now and there cannot be two opinions regarding the turn of a Hindu to succeed Sir Ali Imam who is about to vacate the office permanently. Among the leading public men in Bihar and Orissa, Hindus are not wanting with records of eminent services to Government and the people who command the esteem and confidence of both by their sober and moderate views and long and distinguished public career. We believe it would not at all be difficult for His Honour to make selection from them.

Two hundred and six acres of land are being acquired by Government in *Mouzas* of Mohammadpur, Umri, and Jhapia in Allahabad district for the purposes of the construction of an aerodrome.

AHMEDABAD SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

ASSISTANT SURGEON S EVIDENCE.

AHMEDABAD, June 7.

The following is the fuller report of evidence given by Dr. Jacob E. Solomon, Assistant Surgeon, Civil Hospital:—I am a Jew aged 33. I was in charge of the Medico Legal Ward on 11th April last at the Civil Hospital. It was impossible to keep the record of time of admission into the hospital on that day as we were very much overworked. This is the certificate referring to the dead body of Sergeant Fraser dated 22-4-19. I remember the body. The certificate is signed by Col. Tuck and me. I can say that the body was brought at about 5 p.m. that day. He had several injuries. (1) an incised wound on the left wrist almost severing hand except for a small piece of skin. It must have been caused by a violent blow. It could have been caused by an ordinary sharp *dhariya*. (2) an incised wound across the nose and left eye-brow 4 x ½ x 1 inch fracturing the bone beneath. (3) three incised wounds on the head were about the size of 6 x ¼ x 1 inch fracturing his skull and displacing the brain. (4) two incised wounds one on each leg almost at the same level fracturing both tibian. The three wounds on the head and one on the face or any of the four were sufficient to cause death. There were no marks of violence nor any concussions on the body. I did not remove the clothes entirely, except on one arm and I did not see any concussions nor marks of beating. He must have been dead at least two hours or may be longer. I recognise accused one Chandbai. He was admitted in hospital. I produce his case papers. There is no record as to show when he was actually admitted into hospital. Such record is not necessary unless it is a police case. However he was the 42nd case out of the 60 gunshot cases.

ACCUSED HARRASSED AND TORTURED BY POLICE.

Cross-examined on behalf of the accused one and two Dr. Solomon deposed:—

The marks of the blows given with sticks before death would be visible. I did not perceive any marks of blows on body These incised wounds might have also been caused by a sharp sword. The bones were clean cut and are likely to be sword wounds. Cross-examined on behalf of the accused three, Dr. Solomon deposed that he knew accused three as Keshavlal, the protographer.

On May 14th, he was brought to hospital for treatment. He complained being harassed and tortured by police. He said his testicles were pulled, his hair and moustaches were also pulled and he was beaten. There was a slight swelling on the forehead when witness examined him when the accused was brought for outdoor treatment. He was treated by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon. on duty.

To the President of the Tribunal Dr. Solomon replied: I was asked about the cause of death afterwards, not when the body of the Serveant was in my possession, and also for a certificate. No request for examination or postmortem was sent with the body and I do not know why the dead body was sent to the hospital. There were many dead bodies sent on that day.

To Mr. Setalwad: I am of opinon that the three wounds on the head and one on the face must have been more likely caused by sword.

To Mr. Binning: I remember the wounds to-day. It did not have a curve which would have been there if caused by a *dhariya*.

To Mr. Vernon: The *dhariya* before the Court would, not cause the four wounds that were on the head and face.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 8.

Both the monsoon currents remain active and rainfall has increased in the central parts of the country and north-east India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Berar, west coast of the Peninsula, Bombay, Deccan Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and Bihar. A few falls also occurred in the West United Provinces, Gujarat, Mysore and North Madras coast

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy four inches; Moulmein, Rangoon one and a half; Monyma and Bhamo one; Dibrugarh two; Sibsagar, Silchar one; Calcutta one and a half; Balasore four; False Point one and a half; Sambalpur, Ranchi three; Gaya three quarters; Roorkee, Simla one; Deesa three quarters; Ahmedabad a half; Akola three; Bombay eleven; Ratnagiri three; Marmagao two; Karwar one and a half; Poona, Nizamabad one; Aurangabad three quarters; Gulbarga one and a half; Mercara one; Calingapatam two.

The temperature remains very high in Upper Sind. North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab, rising yesterday to 123 degrees at Jacobabad, 119 degrees at Multanand Dera Ismail Khan, 117 degrees at Peshawar. The minimum temperatures are also very high in the same region.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in the United Provinces and possibly into the Punjab.

WHY BOMBARDMENT OF THAL WAS NOT EFFECTIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

SIMLA, June 6.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires through Peshawar on 6th June:—It is reported that the ammunition found in General Nadir Khan's camp was very old, some of it being dated 1891. No wonder that very little impression was made on Thal in spite of a week's bombardment. The shells burst all right, but the damage done was practically nil.

The heat in Frontier stations is now above normal. It was 119 yesterday at Peshawar.

THE PRESS ACT MUST GO.

The "Hindu":—The speeches delivered and the resolutions passed at the public meeting yesterday at the Gokhale Hall as well as of communications of protest at the action of the Government from responsible publicists, which we print elsewhere, show the strength of feeling in the country against the arbitrary and quite uncalled for exercise of the powers vested in the executive under the provisions of the Press Act. When the Home Member in charge of the Indian Press Bill appealed to the Imperial Legislative Council for support to his measure, Indian non-official members listened to his speech with considerable misgivings. They rightly felt that it would suppress the expression of honest, well-meant and independent criticism of executive actions to the serious detriment of public welfare. They ultimately acquiesced in it, not knowing that the safeguards promised by the siren voice of the bureaucracy, would prove so illusory as subsequent events have shown. Sir Herbert Risley, the Home Member, waxed eloquent on the serious consequences of promoting anarchical ideas and suggested that the Act would be mainly used to check its promotion through the Press. The officials and the Anglo-Indian Press repeatedly observed that no honest editor need be afraid of the Act. That Indian public opinion of all shades is now convinced that the powers under the Act have been abused needs no demonstration. The truth has once been illustrated that it is positively unsafe to rely for justice under the rule of executive discretion. The only remedy now is to get the Act repealed and to this the earnest attention of the country should be directed. We have failed to obtain it at the hands of the Government of India: it should be our endeavour to see if it is not possible to obtain it at the hands of the British democracy. When the most responsible organs of public opinion in the country are sought to be suppressed under the most flimsy pretexts, it is about time that the matter is carried to the highest constitutional authorities.

"THE PRESS ACT EPIDEMIC."

A Pressman writes in "New India":—Close upon the heels of the *Hindu's* misfortune comes the security of Rs. 2,000 on the *Swadesamitran*, and another of Rs. 1,000 on the *Hindu Nesan*. We have thus in the course of a little over two months, securities imposed on four newspapers in Madras, if we include the forfeiture of the first security and the infliction of a second and higher one on the *Desabhaktan*. Within the same period, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Bombay Chronicle*, the *Tribune*, the *Independent*, to mention only the chief English-edited Indian papers in the other provinces, have in one way or another, come under the Press Act. In the absence of a politico-health officer at the Government of India, we have taken upon ourselves the duty of warning the Indian public that the Press Act seems to be assuming an epidemic form. Being chronic sufferers from it, we are in a position to describe its symptoms, and suggest remedies and preventives, but the standpoint of the layman is likely to be only tentative, for we have not been able to make any researches into the deeper causes of this dangerous malady. The germ eludes discovery because it baffles analysis. It is sometimes the length of a leading article, but it may also be of the size of a stray sentence or a paragraph; while in one recent instance, it was known as Lala Govardhan Das. The period of incubation is long and uncertain. The germ may lie dormant for weeks or it may be even for months; and the first visible symptoms of the disease are officials with a notice; after their appearance, however, as in beri-beri and Kalazar, the progress of the disease is remarkably quick. For some years Mrs. Besant boldly propounded the theory that an European Editor was immune to it, but she is known to have discarded it in the light of later experience. Segregation from Indian politics has secured very satisfactory results in many cases.

To those, however, whose work carries them into the danger zone, strong meat like Home Rule is to be sometimes avoided, but occasional references to local Self-Government, depressed classes, etc., produce no baneful results.

We wish to repeat, however, that we do not claim the knowledge of the expert in this matter, our theory of its being a germ-disease suffered a rude shock recently when in the course of the proceedings against the *Swadesamitran*, Mr. Moore declared on behalf of the Government "there may be nothing objectionable in the paper; but it (the delay in imposing the security) has a bad effect on other papers." The disease, we need hardly say, is a dangerous one, and leads to death after the first attack in most cases; but we speak without statistics. And even in cases of recovery, there are often painful after effects, such as loss of independence, weakening of the appetite for Indian Reform, and nervous difficulty in holding a pen. No one has been known to survive the third attack. Unlike some other diseases, the first attack somewhat favours the onset of subsequent ones. It does not seem to have any particular season, though a mystery connects it with hot weather conditions. It seems a peculiarly tropical, rather Indian disease, though sporadic cases have been discovered in a few other countries. We feel somewhat apprehensive of requesting the Government of India to investigate the epidemic, in view of a remark made by Mr. J. C. Adam, the Magistrate, who imposed the securities on the *Swadesamitran* and the *Hindu Nesan*. The security did not imply a question of forfeiture of a right, said His Worship, but it was simply the withdrawal of a privilege. We can only remain thankful for a privilege so long as it lasts. Sufficient unto the day is the privilege thereof.

It is understood that the Military authorities have decided to form a permanent Anglo-Indian Battery armed with quick-firing 13 pounder guns and for the present this unit will be stationed at Trimulgherry.

WOMEN AND THE POLICE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS SCENE.

May Day evening scene outside the St. Stephen's entrance of the House of Commons in connection with the May Day demonstrations led to the appearance at Bow Street Police Court, on May 3rd of Sylvia Pankhurst, aged 30, of Old Ford Road, Bow, and Emily O'Mahoney, 23, of High Street, Highgate. They were charged with obstructing the police in the execution of their duty.

Mr. H. Muskett, who appeared on behalf of the Commissioner of Police, called the attention of the magistrate to the usual sessional order whereby the police were directed to keep the passages to and from the Houses of Parliament clear for members.

Sub-Divisional Inspector Skipper deposed that at 6-30 p.m., on Thursday he was in Downing Street and saw Miss Pankhurst, accompanied by three other women, go to No. 10. They were refused admission, and they then proceeded to the St. Stephen's entrance of the House of Commons, followed by about 100 persons.

Mr. Muskett: Had there been some meeting in Hyde Park?—There had been a May Day meeting, which had been broken up.

Continuing witness said he told Miss Pankhurst that she would not be permitted to enter the House, but that if she wished to see any member he would be communicated with.

Mr. Muskett: Has the Speaker directed that this lady should not be allowed to enter the precincts of the House?—That is so She and others endeavoured to force an entry, but were prevented by the police. As she refused to go away I took her into custody.

The Inspector added that the other defendant got hold of Miss Pankhurst and endeavoured to get her away, and she was thereupon arrested by another officer.

Miss Pankhurst cross-examined the witness at some length, complaining that she and her companions were dragged out of the doorway of 10, Downing Street, and denying that she was told that if she wished to see a member of Parliament he would be communicated with.

Police-sergeant Smith, who took O'Mahoney into custody, said she was calling out, "They shan't take her."

Miss Pankhurst: You really arrested her because she was a little sympathic with me?—She was endeavouring to get you away.

But you knew she had no chance of doing so?—Yes. (Laughter.)

"A SOVIET REPUBLIC."

Several witnesses were called for the defence, including Mrs. Melvina Walker, of East India Dock Road, who said they went to the House of Commons to demand "Hands off Russia, and to tell members of Parliament that they were opposed to the present capitalistic Parliamentary system, and in favour of the establishment of a Soviet republic.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, addressing the Magistrate, said she was not distressed at having been arrested, because it gave her an opportunity of securing publicity which could not be obtained in any other way. "At the close of a great war," she continued, "we are being dragged into another war with Russia, and now with Hungary, to prevent the Soviet system and Socialism being established in Europe. It was to bring that before the public that I went to the House of Commons. There has been no formal declaration of war, and the public do not realise what is happening." The speaker went on to assert that work was being carried on at the docks at greater pressure than during the war, but the true facts, she said, were not allowed to get into the Press, because it was controlled by capitalists, who did not wish the Soviet system to be established. The present state of affairs was tragic, and she was anxious that the workers should realise what was going on.

Sir John Dickinson said the defendants had no excuse for committing a breach of the sessional order, and they would be bound over in their own recognisances to be of good behaviour for six months.

Later in the day the two women were again placed in the dock, and it was reported to the Magistrate that they refused to be bound over.

Miss Pankhurst said she would not acknowledge, by consenting to be bound over, that she had done anything wrong.

Sir John Dickinson said his object in ordering the defendants to enter into recognisances was to avoid registering a conviction against them. In the circumstances, as he did not wish to punish them, he would accept Miss Pankhurst's statement that she did not hear the inspector tell her that she would be allowed to communicate with any member she desired to see, and both the defendants would be discharged. He hoped they would not repeat such conduct, but would rather assist the police in their difficult task of maintaining order.

At this termination of the proceedings there was some applause by the defendants' supporters in court.—"Manchester Guardian."

(Continued from Column 6.)

south Waziristan spread to Zhob and has led to a rising by Sherannis and Mandu Khel. The withdrawal of our posts in Lower Zhob, such as Moghal Kot and Mirali Khel, was carried out under considerable difficulties. Their garrisons have now concentrated at Fort Sandeman. Our force at this place should be able to deal effectively with any local trouble and with the assistance of troops at Loralai prevent the Sheranni disorders from spreading further. The Sherannis with some Mahsuds are again offenders on the Derajat border, where they have twice unsuccessfully attacked Draband and have been repulsed in the attempt to capture Chaudhwan.

FURTHER LOYAL OFFERS.

Further loyal offers have been received in connection with the present hostilities with Afghanistan, from the Chief of Miraj, Junior, Valas Ram and Vira Mula of Bagasra, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, president of the public meeting of the Mahomedans of Poona, and Lala Randittomal, Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate, Mirpuurkhas.

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

ENEMY'S HARDPRESSED RETREAT

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

The special correspondent of the "Pioneer" telegraphing on Thursday says:—The latest information available from Thal shows that the enemy fell back immediately on the approach of our relief force, whose appearance apparently came as a surprise. This was undoubtedly due to the rapidity with which the column advanced. The operation was in the hand of a well knowns "Thrusteo", who got his advance guard consisting of two regiments well past Doaba before the enemy was aware of his proximity. Animal transport being too slow for this affair, motor transport was employed to fetch up rations and kit. Meanwhile, the main body came rapidly along behind, marching through a fertile valley where the villagers were gathering crops and following their regular pursuits regardless of the fact that there was a war on. When our guns opened fire, the enemy retired in two directions, some going south and south-west in the direction of Spinwam, while those who had been firing into that from the high hills to the north retreated in the direction of Maduri. Our guns gave them a good peppering and their flight was accelerated by the activity of our aeroplanes who put in some very effective work with bombs and machine-guns particularly at Maduri and on the reverse slopes of Khadimaka.

A Gurkha regiment got round on the enemy column, inflicting heavy casualties and capturing the Afghan standard, which was carried triumphantly. When the enemy had been dispersed the troops of the invested garrison were given another and unexpected thrill by a race between an armoured car and an aeroplane for the privilege of being the first to enter that. The armoured car driver let out at top speed making straight for the landing ground. The aeroplane led slightly, but lost time in the descent with the result that that both appeared to arrive simultaneously. While they were arguing the point the enemy who had got the range of the landing ground to a nicety dropped a shell which fell immediately between the contestants stopping all further argument. The car dashed off in one direction, while the aeroplane ascended and went in search of the Afghans. It was generally voted that the armoured car was the first in. Later in the day, an aeroplane discovered the enemy concentration near Spinwam and promptly bombed them, on which the Afghans retreated further south.

On the morning o the 3rd we visited Yousuf Khel and found it abandoned. It was here that a large enemy camp was heavily bombed a few days ago. A raid by our troops on Yousuf Khel shortly after the bombing took place resulted in the capture of many saddles, two gun carriages, one thousand 7.5 centimetre shells, other artillery ammunition and documents which showed that Yousuf Khel had been the headquarters of Nadir Khan.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE AMIR.

DELAY LIKELY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

SIMLA, June 7.

An Associated Press special correspondent wires through Peshawar on 7th June:—A few days must elapse before any further communication can be received from the Amir. The Viceroy's letter was sent to Dakka by a despatch rider, and handed to the Amir's messenger, but he had no means of conveyance and apparently no escort. He admitted he had rather an anxious time in coming down from Kabul owing to the number of bad characters and robbers on the road, and did not view return journey with any pleasure. The messenger and letter finally went off in a bullock cart. It is hoped that a speedier vehicle will be found at Jalalabad. Nothing is known about the new Afghan Commander, Dost Mohammed, who has succeeded Saleh Mahommed in command of the eastern Afghan army. He will need to be a strong man to discipline the Afghans. The tribes, being disappointed of their prospects of loot, are now ready to turn on the people who misled them.

THE AFGHAN SITUATION.

NO CHANGE NORTH OF KABUL RIVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 7.

A Press communique dated 7th says:—There is no change to report north of the Kabul river or on Dakka front. Some minor raids have taken place in Peshawar district. These have been the work of trans-border gangs and Hindu shopkeepers have been the principal sufferers. Nadir Khan's withdrawal and the Amir's request for cessation of hostilities are having a good effect upon the tribal situation on the Khost border. The Lashkars composed of certain sections of Orakzai and Zaimukht clans, which had started to collect in the independent territory, east of Kurram, are now reported to be dispersing. Any enthusiasm they had appears to have waned now that the chance of Afghan support is more remote.

The same effects are to be seen amongst the tribes of the Tochi Valley. It will take longer for a correct appreciation of the situation to dawn upon the Wazirs and Mahsuds of south Waziristan. We may hope, however, that even these tribesmen will shortly realise that after inciting them to revolt the Afghans are now leaving them in the lurch. The trouble from

(Continued in Column 5.)

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that, during the continuance of pre-censorship, we cannot publish any correspondence.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 9th June, 1919.

MR. MONTAGU'S DUTY.

(FROM "THE INDEPENDENT.")

Whatever else may be alleged to the credit or discredit of Mr. Montagu, no one will deny that his solicitude for the Reforms scheme associated with his name is quite touching in its parental devotion. He has at last succeeded, through good report and ill, in introducing the Government of a India Bill embodying substantially, we presume, the proposals of the Report scheme and so far as it lies in his power it is clear, he means to pilot his child to the safe harbourage of the statute-book. To that not unlaudable aim, it is evident, everything else must be subordinated, so far as the Secretary of State is concerned. The enemies he has to reckon with are a varied tribe, and the potential enemies, too, are many. In the first category, come rabid monomaniacs like Lord Sydenham who are out to destroy the bill less on its merits than because they must, by the very law of their being, resist any and all reform in India. To those who believe in, and act up to, the simple creed of eternal hostility to Indian progress, even the bare prospect of reform of the present rotten and antiquated machinery of Indian government must necessarily be anathema. Lord Sydenham and the motley crew he has gathered round him have been fanatically busy for a long time in disseminating lies about India and Indians with a view to discredit the whole cause of Reforms, and prejudice the British public against the proposals put forward by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. Perhaps the one wholly satisfactory feature of Mr. Montagu's speech was the trouncing he administered to the self-styled "Indo-Britishers. Their precious Association, he said "had campaigned ceaselessly against the Reforms," and "had slandered and libelled whole sections of the Indian population." No wonder it had thereby "provoked the suspicion that Parliament intended to go back on the pronouncement (of August 20) or at least would not carry it out adequately." The potential enemies of the bill must be regarded as a larger body. In proportion as the bill may prove to be a substantial and decent thing, it is sure to be assailed by a greater crowd of "whittlers down." In the event however, of its being found to have been already whittled down in response to the post-war breeze blowing from Simla (of which we have had an embodied sample in the Despatch of March 5) or other similar influences, the Indian national leaders, even of the Moderate persuasion,, are sure to throw it overboard, or, to vary the imagery,smash it into bits in order to "remould it nearer to the heart's desire."

Avoiding Clash.

We do not blame Mr. Montagu for not feeling altogether happy at the prospect. It is to be feared, however, that in his anxiety not to add to his troubles he has gone a little too far in the direction of avoiding any open breach with the Government of India. It is obvious that any clash at the present moment with Lord Chelmsford, such as would have been involved, for instance, in knocking the Black Act on the head by advising his Majesty to veto it, would have exposed the Secretary of State to the fury of the Curzon-Milner combination in the coalition,, and would have been the signal for the reactionary hordes, both in this country and in England, who have been secretly thirsting for the "Wandering Jew's" blood, to set up a deafening clamour. So we find Mr. Montagu defending the Black Act on the floor of the House of Commons! "He was not there to apologise for it"! True, the Black Act "had caused widespread opposition in India;" and was "very unpopular," but "he was still convinced that the Act was necessary and unavoidable." And then the House of Commons was flooded with a painfully laboured and halting defence of a measure which its authors themselves know in their heart of hearts to be dead as a door-nail but which they are afraid decently and publicly to bury lest their "prestige" may be buried along with it. So far as one may judge of Mr. Montagu's arguments from the summary of his speech as supplied by Reuter, they appear to be even on a lower plane of plausibility than those of the official apologists who held forth with singular unconvincingness on the merits of the Black Bills at the Council Chamber in Simla. Dealing with the objection, for instance that the Act was unnecessary because Government already possessed far more drastic powers, Mr. Montagu naively contended that inasmuch as Government already possessed such powers, they had made "no new outrage upon the liberty of the subject in India"! They had "merely perfected a long-established method of dealing with abuses, and had provided guarantees that the powers would not be misapplied." It is unfortunate for Mr. Montagu that is pathetic pleading should have been uttered at a time when the invocation of "guarantees" against "misapplication of powers" must sound peculiarly hollow and mocking: the Punjab, furnishes a concrete example of the wide gulf that yawns between intention and execution in respect of the abuse of powers by the Executive. Mr. Montagu nevertheless persisted with his protestations:

> "The Act would not be used except to cope with anarchical and revolutionary movements. There was no danger whatever of its being used for any other purpose and if it was thought that it was being misused there would always be the reformed Local Governments, the enlarged Legislative Assembly and the Select Committee of the House of Commons to safeguard the liberty of the subject, or to convince Indian opinion that the powers had not been misused."

"Convincing Indian Opinion."

We like that last phrase about "convincing Indian opinion that the powers had not been misused." The contingency contemplated as a possibility in respect of the Black Act exists as an acute and insistent actuality at the present moment. The Indian public is waiting—and will be only too glad—to be "convinced" that the "powers" vested in the Punjab Executive and the Martial Law authorities have not been "misused." But in the light of the knowledge they possess—they may not (mercifully) know all that transpired, but they know enough which they would be willing to substantiate before any properly constituted Commission of Enquiry—they cannot disguise from themselves the extreme improbability of their being "convinced" that, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his lieutenants did not misuse the powers with which they were armed at the expense of a large number of the hapless population of the Punjab. We could ask for nothing better, however, than that procedure similar to that which Mr. Montagu mentions prospectively in respect of the Black Act should be applied to the recent occurrences in the Punjab. Let there be a Parliamentary enquiry into the O'Dwyerian regime, and into the widespread and circumstantial allegations of excesses and abuse in the administration of Martial Law in the Punjab. In this connection it is impossible to regard Mr. Montagu's statement—or rather the evidently carefully bowdlerised version of it cabled by Reuter—as satisfactory.

Wanted a Proper Enquiry.

Anyone can see that Mr. Montagu must have said something more than is attributed to him—assuming that he was doing himself and the House of Commons justice. Following upon a reference to some men in India who were "incurably evilly disposed" and "opponents of all Government," and to "others whose grievances must be investigated with a view to removing the cause," we come across the following passage in Mr. Montagu's speech:

> ". . . . The Viceroy had always contemplated an enquiry, but an enquiry could not be held until the fire was extinguished. When order was restored an enquiry would b held, not only to help to remove the causes of unrest, but to dispose finally of some libellous charges against British troops and those on whom the unpleasant duties in connection with the riots had fallen."

While everyone will be gratified to learn that Lord Chelmsford favours the idea of an enquiry, and while everyone will be glad that the enquiry should ultimately "help to remove the causes of unrest," and "dispose finally of" such "libellous charge" as may have been made against British troops and against others engaged in quelling riots, it must be pointed out that Mr. Montagu's terms of reference do not by any means exhaust the imperative needs of the situation. There must also be an adequate and impartial enquiry into the specific and innumerable allegations, with which the whole country has been ringing for some time, of unlawful and excessive violence used towards his Majesty's subjects in the Punjab, and into the large number of cases in which, it is responsibly asserted, there have been demonstrable miscarriages of justice. That is the first and foremost need of the Indian situation, and we cannot doubt that Mr. Montagu will come to realise it as well as all the recognised leaders of the Indian people without exception do. It is an imperious—and imperial—necessity which can neither be ignored nor evaded. Moreover, the enquiry must be conducted by a Parliamentary Commission, if that most important task is to be adequately, impartially and satisfactorily discharged. Inasmuch as the whole of the administrative record of the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab during the last six years, as well as the acts of other high officials specially in connection with the administration of Martial-Law, must come within the purview of the enquiry, the duty of investigation can only be competently discharged by commissioners deriving their authority direct from the Imperial Parliament. It is patent that no lesser method of enquiry will do in the circumstances. This truth must be made to dawn on the consciousness of the Secretary of State. He is anxious, and rightly anxious, that the constitutional reforms for which he has laboured so strenuously, and to which his Majesty's Government are committed, should be a success. But no such reforms can fructify except upon a foundation of the goodwill and confidence of the Indian people in the Indian Government. The recent policy of the Government of India has gone far to shatter the popular faith in British justice in this country. That faith must be restored in frank and generous manner before there can be any real co-operation between the people and the Government such as is contemplated and postulated in the Reform Bill. Therefore, it seems to us, that a Parliamentary enquiry such as we have described, is an essential and indispensable preliminary to whatever reforms many come.

Official and Personal.

The marriage arranged between the Hon. Bridget Thesiger and Captain R. H. Sheepshanks, 12th Cavalry, will take place from Canford Manor, Wimborne, Dorset, on June 24th.

Sir Harcourt Butler becomes Honorary Commandant of the U. P. Horse.

Letters Patent constituting N. W. P. High Court have been so amended that the designation of the High Court will henceforth be the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.

POLICE UNREST IN ENGLAND.

THREATENED NATIONAL STRIKE.

GOVT. REFUSAL TO RECOGNISE POLICE UNION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 8.

The prospects of a national police strike on June 3rd are growing. The position is that Government has given an assurance of increased pay and better conditions of service, but refuses the demand to recognise the Police Union or to reinstate several dismissed constables who, the Union declares, have been victimised.

The Metropolitan Commissioner, Sir C. F. Macready, has issued a drastic order warning all ranks who fail to report for duty or who are called upon that they will be forthwith dismissed and that they will not be permitted to rejoin the Metropolitan Police in any circumstances. Their dismissal will entail loss of pension rights. The Commissioner will not accept the excuses of men unable to parade or to carry on work owing to intimidation. Officers and men are authorised to defend themselves by all legitimate means if interfered with in the execution of their duty. The picketing of police is declared to be illegal.

HOME SECRETARY INTERVIEWED.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES OF PAY DECIDED ON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 8.

The Home Secretary interviewed by Reuter admitted that the police were inadequately paid, but he said that a committee was sitting in this connection and that the committee had already decided upon substantial increases of pay dating from April 1st and improvement of conditions, especially with regard to housing. The Committee's report would deal with the whole country including Scotland. The starting pensionable pay of a constable would be seventy shillings weekly. In the event of a strike special constables would be invited to help Government.

PREMIER DECLINES TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 8.

Mr. Lloyd George has declined to receive in Paris a deputation from the Police Union on the subject of the threatened strike, stating that he fully approves of everything done and has complete confidence in those representing him.

OVERWHELMING MAJORITY FAVOUR STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 8.

The result of the police ballot on the strike question will be announced at a demonstration in Hyde Park on June 1st. It is believed that an overwhelming majority all over the country is in favour of a strike, including two-thirds of the London police. Nevertheless, signs of reaction against the adoption of extreme measures may be observed in consequence of the Government announcement previously cabled.

STRIKE DEPRECATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 8.

A meeting of the City of London police last night passed a resolution protesting against the action of the Executive Union creating an unsatisfactory state of affairs for members, the Executive's sole purpose being to cause a revolution in the country. The resolution declared that the ballot was improperly carried out. A sergeant who presided interviewed said the majority of the men were determined to remain on duty at all posts.

RESULT OF BALLOT.

44539 FOR AND 4324 AGAINST STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 8.

The police ballot resulted in 44,539 for strike and 4,324 against, but it is announced that at an enormous police demonstration in Hyde Park this afternoon, the Executive decided to postpone the strike until ofter the peace was signed. The secretary of the police Union said that the Executive desired to try further negotiations, but was determined to get justice even if they had to strike.

LONDON TRADES COUNCIL BACKS POLICEMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 8.

The London Trades Council with which the Police Union is affiliated, is backing the policemen, but the Triple Alliance of Miners, Railwaymen and Transport workers does not intend to intervene. The police ballot showing a ten to one majority in favour of strike was carried out before the increased wages were announced. There are many resignations from the Police Union.

Sir C. F. Macready in another order yesterday, after describing the further advantages in the shape of pensions and insurance now secured for the men, says that the previous order obtained the sanction of Government.

BIG STRIKE IN PARIS.

200,000 MEN AND WOMEN IDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 8.

PARIS.—The strike is spreading rapidly. Over 200,000 men and women are idle in Paris district alone, including tube employees, tram and 'bus conductors, artisans, mechanics and dress-makers. The grounds of dispute vary in different occupations, but generally concern the application of an eight hours' day.

"RHENISH REPUBLIC."

REPUDIATION BY BERLIN GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 8.

BERLIN, June 3.—It is semi-officially announced that Scheidemann has received a despatch from "a certain Dr. Dorten" notifying the proclamation of a Rhenish republic and requesting assent to the republic's co-operation in the Peace Conference, to which the republic has applied for admission. The Imperial Government replies that it has issued instructions for the prosecution on the charge of high treason of Dorten and other members of the so-called government of the Rhenish Republic. The Government message declares that the official acts of the new government are null and void and urged the local population to disobey the decrees.

"TREASONABLE MOVEMENTS IN RHINELAND."

GERMAN PROTEST TO MARSHAL FOCH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 8.

BERLIN.—The German armistice commission at Spa has handed Marshal Foch a note declaring that the French occupation authorities are promoting treasonable movements in the Rhineland and have arrested the Germans who removed posters proclaiming the Rhenish republic. They have also threatened to stop food supplies in the towns opposed to the foundation of the new republic, and have expelled the local government. The German Government protests vehemently against this "gross violation of armistice conditions."

TRIBUTE OF THE THAMES.

IMPOSING PAGEANT ARRANGED AT PEACE CELEBRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 8.

One of the greatest days in the peace celebrations in London will be the tribute of the Thames to the mercantile marine, when 300 boats manned by merchantmen and decorated with flags will form a pageant from Tower Bridge to Chelsea. It is hoped that on this occasion all London will be singing led by choirs of fifty thousand trained voices located along the river embankments. Thirty bands have been arranged for and decorations on shores, on bridges and on strings of barges will be of a kind never before attempted in the history of the Thames.

ANARCHIST OUTRAGES IN U. S.

A GRUESOME DISCOVERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 8.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—A man's head has been discovered on the roof, three hundred feet from the Attorney-General's house. This and other clues are expected to lead to the apprehension of anarchist plotters, whose head-quarters are believed to be in Philadelphia.

In the Senate, after speeches denouncing the bomb outrages, Mr. Walsh (Democrat) introduced a bill, which failed to pass last winter, providing for severer penalties for acts of violence designed to overthrow Government.

The police at Pittsburg have arrested Johnson, President of the "Independent Workers of the World." Johnson barricaded his house and fired his revolver repeatedly before being overpowered.

"NO TREATING" ORDER REVOKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From Our Sunday Edition.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 7.

"No Treating" order has been revoked.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

MR. CHURCHILL ON RUSSIAN OUTLOOK.

RECOGNITION OF ANTI-BOLSHEVIK GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 8.

Introducing the Army Estimates in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill foreshadowed the possibility, owing to the favourable situation, of withdrawing foreign troops from North Russia by the end of summer. It was a fundamental principle of British policy that Russia must be saved by the Russians, although this principle must be enforced without deserting friends. The new Russia must be a democratic state. The five Great Powers had decided to give further support to and to make a formal recognition of the anti-Bolshevist Government in Russia conditional upon their undertaking that their victory be immediately followed by the summoning of a Constitution Democratic Assembly (Cheers). As soon as peace was signed the Rhine army could be reduced from ten to six divisions and a further reduction could take place when peace was being carried out effectively.

SITUATION IN UKRAINE AND CRIMEA.

Referring to the situation in the Ukraine and Crimea, it was apparent that wherever the Bloshevists were faced determinedly they were repulsed. The anxieties respecting Rumania had decreased. Its army was powerful and capable of protecting its own frontier. Mr. Churchill said that the fact that the newly-formed weak states were standing firm despite appearances of imminent collapse at the hands of the Bolshevists three months ago was sufficient proof of the Bolshevist military weakness. Mr. Churchill paid a tribute to General Deniken's advance. His position after great vicissitudes had improved remarkably. He had advanced along the whole front to a depth at some places of eighty miles. The effect of British munitions here was only now beginning to tell. The supplies would certainly be continued. (Cheers). He was most confident regarding the immediate prospects of General Deniken's army. Generals Ironside and Maynard had solved most difficult problems with extraordinary success.

ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK'S RAPID ADVANCE.

Moreover, a new factor was Admiral Koltchak's advance. Beginning in March on a front of 700 miles the line had been advanced a maximum depth of 250 miles (Cheers). Admiral Koltchak's troops were purely Russians equipped with British rifles and munitions. This advance had already drawn off 20,000 Bolshevists from the Archangel front, thus rendering a real service (Cheers).

There was now a good prospect of the whole of North Russia becoming self-supporting within a reasonable time and of purely Russian forces maintaining themselves against the Bolshevists. Consequently our tired conscripts were being withdrawn and relieved by fresh volunteers and new Russian forces, both of whom were awaiting the arrival of Admiral Koltchak's right wing. Here we had been building up our old reputation and fulfilling our obligations respecting our scraps of paper (Cheers). He was confident that the Five Powers' stipulations as regards the future previously mentioned would be satisfactorily answered.

LABOUR AMENDMENT NEGATIVED.

A Labour amendment to reduce the Army Estimates was rejected by 149 votes to 47. The estimates were adopted.

ENVER AND TALAAT PASHAS.

WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. June 8.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the whereabouts of Enver Pasha and Talaat Pasha were at present unknown, but Government was determined to bring them to account for their atrocities during the war.

CABLE ITEMS.

PARIS.—A message from Mainz states that General Robertson has arrived there and has presented General Mangin with the Insignia of the Bath.

The War Office announces that Major-Generals S. W. Hare, J. R. Longley and A. R. Hoskins have been appointed to command the East Anglian, Home Counties and North Midlands Territorials Divisions respectively.

Sirs Krishna Gupta and B. C. Mitter, also Mr. Srinavasa Sastri have arrived in London.

Dr. Morrison of Peking has undergone a successful operation in London and is doing well.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. June 8.

In the House of Commons, at question time Mr. Long stated that it was intended that the peace celebrations should include a march of naval men through London and the visit of a squadron to the Thames, where the public would be allowed to inspect the ships.

AUSTRIAN CONFESSION.

WILLING TO ASSUME DREADFUL INHERITANCE.

RENUNCIATION OF ALL PRIVILEGES IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 3.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 8.

The Havas Agency states:—The chief Austrian delegate replying to the presentation of the peace terms made a generally favourable impression pleading eloquently that the new Austrian Republic could not be considered as the successor to the Hapsburg Monarchy, but was willing to acknowledge the principle that a change of Government did not relieve the State of the responsibility, Austria being ready to assume the dreadful inheritance.

Austria renounces in favour of China all privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer protocol of 1901 and all the buildings, barracks, ships and wireless plant in the Austrian concession at Tientsin which is to be opened to International use. Austria declares that all treaties with Siam are abolished from July 22nd, 1917, Austrian State property becoming Siamese.

PEACE TERMS WITH AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 4.30 p.m., June 6.

The Peace terms with Austria include th provision that Austria shall accept all the arrangements which the Allied and associated powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, privileges, or interests claimed in those countries by Austria or her nationals, and which are not dealt with elsewhere.

PEACE TERMS TO GERMANY.

NO SUBSTANTIAL CONCESSIONS TO BE MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 2.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 8.

The Havas Agency states:—The belief grows in Paris that no substantial concessions will be made to the Germans, but there may be minor changes in the details making the treaty more workable and facilitating payment of indemnities. President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau are said to be in strict accord on the subject of not granting concessions to Germany.

"YOU MUST SIGN."

ALLIED REPLY TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 8.

Addressing the Thirty-eighth Welsh Division at Amiens recently, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Germans had declared that they would not sign the Peace Treaty and we had replied:—"Gentlemen, you must sign. If you don't do so at Versailles, you shall do so at Berlin."

The Premier continued: "We are not going to give way. The future of the world depends on this peace being imposed upon Germany. If it is necessary for you to march to Berlin, if your leave is cancelled or if your departure to England is delayed, you will know that I alone am responsible, so you had better get your firing party out now. See that the seal is put on the document you helped to write and we shall have peace all over the world."

GERMANY MUST SIGN PEACE.

AT BERLIN, IF NOT VERSAILLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 1.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 8.

The Havas Agency states:—The opinion in Paris prevails that Mr. Lloyd George's words "If you do not sign the peace treaty at Versailles, you shall do so at Berlin", are true, but justice demands that such words should be backed by acts.

Rantzau summoned the members of the German party leaving Versailles for Berlin and delivered a speech saying:—"Tell them in Berlin, that I will never sign the peace preliminaries unless greatly altered. Someone else may sign them, but I will not."

LUXUMBERG'S WISHES.

UNION WITH BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 4.30 p.m., June 6.

PARIS.—The Council of Four received th Luxemburg delegation, and promised to settle all questions in accordance with th wishes of the people of Luxemburg. The Delegation expressed a desire for the preservation of autonomy and economic union wit Belgium and France simultaneously.

NEW REPARATION COMMISSION APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27
Recd. 4.30 p.m., June 6.

A New Reparation Commission has been appointed to draft the reparation clauses of treaties with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. It includes Lords Cunliffe and Sumner and General Smuts.

MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

FROM "THE LEADER."

Mr. Montagu, in introducing the Indian Budget in the House of Commons, dwelt at great length with the disturbances in India and the necessity of the Rowlatt Act. The one thing which appeared to trouble him was that he should say nothing which would 'fan the flame or increase the grave responsibility of those whose duty it was to restore order.' He seemed to be overweighed with a sense of responsibility. But he must have been aware that the vast portion of this country was free from any disorder, that the disturbances that took place in the Punjab were confined to a small area and limited to a short duration, that the outburst in Bombay and Ahmedabad immediately followed the arrest of Mr. Gandhi, that much of the trouble at Delhi was due largely to the wrong handling of the situation by the authorities, and that at the time he delivered his speech the whole country was quiet. No one denies that those in authority have the duty of maintaining law and order, but what should be avoided is the excessive use of force if public sentiment is not to be shocked. No one demurs to the general proposition of Mr. Montagu that 'it was the first duty of Government to restore order.' Even a schoolboy knows this. The complaint throughout India has been that unnecessarily harsh measures have been adopted in the Punjab. This has been brought to the notice of Mr. Montagu by the cables sent out from this country by various political associations, but to this he had no reply to give. He could have given an assurance that justice would be tempered with mercy and strength with statesmanship. Does he realize the strength of feeling that exists in the country against the extraordinary proceedings of the martial law authorities which are without a parallel in the history of British administration in India? The manner in which Sir George Lloyd dealt with the disturbances in the Bombay presidency stand in marked contrast with the short-sighted policy adopted in the Punjab. A violent ebullition of feeling was declared as 'open rebellion.' If it had been the latter it would not have subsided so suddenly. The trouble could have been got over without resort to martial law and all that was done in its name. It was not only the Mahomedans but the rest of India also which wholeheartedly cooperated with Britain in the belief that the war was 'a war of liberation, equality of treatment, national settlement, and self-determination.' This belief was strengthened by the repeated declarations of British statesmen. But the manner in which the Rowlatt Act was rushed through the legislature in the teeth of universal opposition showed that whatever might have changed, the spirit of the Indian bureaucracy had not to any appreciable extent. This fact went deep into the heart of the people. Then there was the feeling of doubt and suspicion about the reforms due not only to the mischievous activities of the Indo-British Association, but also to the hostile attitude of the Anglo-Indian press and of the Indian civil service as a whole to the grant of substantial reforms. Mr. Montagu did not indulge in a language of exaggeration when he described the activities of the Indo-British Association in the following words:—

'That Association formed with the most laudable motives had campaigned ceaselessly against the Reforms. It had slandered and libelled whole sections of the Indian population. Very often it had hardly respected facts and it had provoked suspicion that Parliament intended to go back on the Pronouncement, or at least would not carry it out adequately.'

An Unconvincing Defence.

What has Mr. Montagu to say to the despatch of the Government of India? Is it calculated to reassure the public mind? Does it not confirm their suspicions that the Indian bureaucracy wanted to whittle down the Reforms? The defence of the Rowlatt Act by Mr. Montagu is as unconvincing as any other official defence has been. Where was the necessity of rushing it through when the Defence of India Act was still in force? In fact, Mr. Montagu did not essay to meet the points of the opponents of the measure. Bengal is considered the home of anarchists, and yet is it not a remarkable fact that not a single anarchical act was committed there in a period of the greatest excitement? Mr. Montagu said that the Government was anxious 'to rely entirely upon legal 'processes rather than executive action.' If the Government did this not only in the case of revolutionary crimes, but in all other cases where the executive was empowered to substitute its discretion for judicial action, then half the unrest in India would disappear. It will of course be more troublesome to Government to institute judicial proceedings, but it is paying heavily in the loss of public confidence by avoiding them. What the people have been insisting upon is that there should be a reign of law and not of arbitrary executive will. Mr. Montagu referred to the 'difficulties of peace and Bolshevism' as justifying the measure. These difficulties were, if anything, greater in England, with its organized labour and socialist movements, than in India. Then why have not the authorities there proposed a similar measure? Mr. Montagu referred to the reformed councils the enlarged legislative assembly and the select committee of the House of Commons, which he said, would prevent the misuse of the powers under the Act. If the Act had come after the Reforms these arguments could have been urged with some force. But at the time of the passing of the Act the fate of the Reforms had not been settled, and no one knew what their exact scope would be. We, however, note the assurance of Mr. Montagu that the Rowlatt Act would not be used except to cope with anarchical or revolutionary movements, an assurance which was also given by the Viceroy and Sir William Vincent.

Dealing with the remedies for unrest, Mr. Montagu declared that 'the policy of 'stifling political aspirations and governing by emergency legislation was not the policy of the Government of India or of the Imperial Government.' India will judge of the policy by facts. Mr. Montagu stated that when order was restored 'an enquiry would be held, not only to help to remove the causes of unrest, but to dispose of finally some libellous charges against British troops and those on whom the unpleasant duties in connection with the riots had fallen.' Is this not delivering judgment before an enquiry has been held? Anyhow, it is gratifying to learn that there is going to be an enquiry and that 'the Viceroy had always contemplated an enquiry.' Why did he not then announce it? It would indeed have had a considerable soothing effect. We hope that the enquiry will be an independent one so that its findings may command confidence. It may to some extent reassure the Mahomedan mind to learn that the peace with Turkey would be based on the consideration of nationality and that no one wanted 'to interfere in the purely Mahomedan question of Khalifate.' Mr. Montagu spoke as if he was in favour of fiscal autonomy for India. Is he going to press for it? All India would support him. But it should be real fiscal autonomy. We are glad that Mr. Montagu invited Parliament to reject the alternative scheme of some of the provincial governors. 'The keystone of the reforms was,' said Mr. Montagu, 'the transference' of power from the bureaucracy to the people. Self-government must come gradually, but the transference of power must be real and substantial at every stage.' This is the test by which the reforms will be judged by the people in India. He further stated: 'It must be independent of the character of the governor or the lieutenant-governor.' Mr. Montagu clearly stated, and for this we have to thank him, that only 'some amendments suggested in the Government of India's despatch would be embodied in the Bill, but he would invite the Joint Committee to decide against the others.' It has been in a liberal spirit that Mr. Montagu has always dealt with the question of Indian reforms, and this spirit was in evidence when he attacked the proposals of some provincial Governments and stated that 'Government required all the assistance the Joint Committee could give to improve the Bill', and when he 'begged them not to whittle down the Scheme.'

Mr. Montagu's Declaration of Policy.

Every thoughtful Indian realizes the very difficult position which Mr. Montagu occupies. He has to disarm opposition, to convince the sceptics and to obtain all possible support if he is to succeed in his high imperial mission. His speech as a whole should be judged as coming from one who is an undoubted friend of India and who has given ample evidence of his liberalism. Though we have criticized certain portions of his speech and put forward the Indian point of view in connection with the Punjab disturbances and the Rowlatt Act, we have not lost sight of the fact that his main anxiety at present is to place India securely on the high road to self-government. Every other issue is subordinate to him for the time being. Every reasonable Indian will acclaim his policy which he defined 'as the maintenance of order, tireless investigation and the removal of the causes of discontent, the eradication of the sources of disorder and a courageous, zealous and determined effort to make India a union of great self-governing countries and partners in the great British Commonwealth.' If this policy of far-sighted statesmanship is pursued, there will be a happy, contented India, which will be an immense source of strength to the Empire. The name of Britain will shine with a glory which righteousness alone can give. India ought, on the whole, to be satisfied with the debate in the House of Commons. Colonel Yate, who cannot be classed among those who have upheld the application of liberal principles to India, stated that 'it would be understood in India that there had been a distinct expression of opinion in the Commons that the reforms, so far from being whittled down, should be given to Indian aspirations.' This verdict of the House should be helpful in securing to India a substantial measure of reforms.

MR. MONTAGU'S HOPES.

"Indian Social Reformer".—Mr. Montagu's speech on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons on the 22nd May was as able as it was adroit in skipping over some delicate matters. With reference to the new Currency Commission, we think that the composition of it, since announced, does not at all adequately provide for Indian interests. The single Indian gentleman, Mr Dalal, who has been included in it, represents one important interest, but there are others which he in no wise represents. We should like an Indian economist and a representative of the Indian mills to be added to the Commission. We appreciate the position allowed to India at the Peace Conference. As Mr. Montagu pointed out, she, not only had separate access to the Peace Conference and the King had empowered her representatives to sign the peace, but as members of the British Empire delegation the Indian representatives shared the task of concerting the policy of the British Empire. The Maharaja of Bikaner, Lord Sinha and himself, added Mr. Montagu, had devoted themselves all the more concentratedly to the interests of India, because they realised that they were representatives of a people not yet, unfortunately, self-governed. We are grateful to Mr. Montagu for calling attention to the position of Indians in South Africa which, he rightly

(Continued from page 6.)

EDITOR OF "PRATAP" SENTENCED.

TO 18 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR AND RS. 500 FINE.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, June 7.

Mr. Krishna, editor of the vernacular daily, "Pratap", who was charged with an offence under Rule 25 of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules in respect of certain articles regarding the Delhi incidents, has been sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default six months' further rigorous imprisonment.

A FRESH VICTIM OF PRESS ACT.

(From Our Correspondent.)
JUBBULPORE, June 7.

An order has been served on Mr. Tajuddin cancelling the declaration of the Taj Press, filed in 1915 which by a special order dispensed with the security. A demand is now made for depositing a security of Rs. 1,000 to be deposited within four days. No reason is given and there was no previous warning. A "Taj" extra appears with an appeal for funds. Its publication is suspended temporarily. Hindus and Muslims are making efforts to renew its publication. Donations may be sent to the Manager, "Taj."

NEW HINDI WEEKLY IN NAGPUR.

MADE TO DEPOSIT RS. 1,0 0.

(From a Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, June 7.

The "Maharashtra" earnestly appeals to zemindars of this province to re-elect Pundit Bisandutta Shukla, who resigned his seat in the Imperial Council as a protest against the Rowlatt Bills. The province must be grateful to him for his high-spirited action. The paper understands that Dr. Gour and other candidates desiring to compete have expressed their willingness to retire in favour of Mr. Shukla if he is persuaded to stand again.

A declaration under the Press Act was made of a new Hindi weekly "Sankalpa" depositing security of Rs. 1,000 as ordered by the District Magistrate. The Nagpur editor, Mr. Khoat, offered a Government promissory note worth Rs. 1,600, but the Magistrate insisted upon his paying the difference between its present market value and Rs. 1,000 thus making him pay nearly 300 more.

MADRAS DIST. MUNICIPALITY BILL.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, June 7.

The Madras District Municipality Bill which has received the Government of India's administrative approval, will now be put into final shape in the light of their suggestions and will be published for public criticism in the near future.

DEATH SENTENCES.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—The Martial Law Commission presided over by Mr. Justice Leslie Jones convicted and sentenced seven Indians to death and one to transportation for life for having committed an assault on a European lady in connection with the disturbances at Amritsar on the 10th April last. There were also of course charges of waging war against the King, etc. But the Commissioners emphasised on the assault which they said was "far worse than most murders." The assault was certainly most cowardly considering that the victim was a lady. The accused deserved condign punishment for it and there is not a single Indian who would not condemn their crime in the strongest terms. But we cannot help observing that in this case justice has been rather too severe. To take the life of seven men and condemn one to transportation for life which is virtually a death sentence would seem to be out all proportion to the offence committed. It should be remembered that too severe sentences are apt to enlist sympathy with the offenders when they should meet with nothing but strong reprobation. In this view, we extremely regret the severity of the sentences.

The observations made above would equally apply to the National Bank murder case where as many as twenty persons, in fact, all the accused were sentenced to death for having murdered two Europeans and done damage to property. We have not the least desire to minimise the gravity of the offence and we also recognise that in spite of the Mosaic Law which allows a tooth for a tooth, there may be circumstances in which this law may, to some extent, be departed from. But we think that to hang 20 Indians for the murder of 2 Europeans is rather overdoing the thing.

The total approximate gross earnings of State railways from the 1st April to 24th May, 1915, are less by Rs. 23,93,780 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1918.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK REFUSE TO PARTICIPATE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 7.

PARIS.—It is stated that Sweden and Denmark have refused to reparticipate in the blockade of Germany in the event of a rupture of negotiations necessitating a renewal.

GERMANY AND POLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 7.

A meeting of the Supreme Economic Council has taken measures to prevent Germany again holding up supplies to Poland. The Council has authorised the importation into Germany of drugs and medical accessories unobtainable there.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN DUSSELDORF.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 12-15 a.m., June 8.

BERLIN.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Dusseldorf and the district for no apparent reason.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 7.

Surrey v. Australians.—Drawn.
Cambridge v. Yorkshire.—Drawn.
Middlesex v. Lancashire.—Drawn.

ANARCHIC MOVEMENT IN U. S

"CLASS-WAR HAS BEGUN."

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 7.

WASHINGTON.—Bombing occurred simultaneously in eight cities. Officials interpret it as a wides-pread anarchistic movement to overthrow the organised government. Handbills picked up in the vicinity of the explosions utter a warning that class-war has begun and that it will cease only with the complete victory of the international proletariat.

SHACKLES ON BRITISH TRADE REMOVED.

TRIBUTE TO SIR AUCLAND JEDDES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, June 4
Recd. 12-15 a.m., June 8.

Sir Auckland Geddes, President of the Board of Trade, was the guest of honour at luncheon of the British Imperial Chamber of Commerce at the Cannon Street Hotel to-day. The company included Colonel Amery, Sir Fiddes of the Colonial Office, Sir Thomas Holderness of the India Office, Mr. E. Bowring of Newfoundland, Mr. Dyer of the South African Merchants' Committee, Lord Inchcape and Mr. Sumner of New Brunswick.

Lord Desborough, the Chairman, proposing the health of Sir Auckland Geddes said he had removed the shackles under which traders had long been groaning. He hoped that Sir Auckland Geddes would postpone his departure to Canada until he had put this country's affairs in working order. He emphasised the Imperial Chamber's good work whereby the representatives of the whole Empire met trienally to exchange ideas on inter-Empire trade.

Sir Auckland Geddes replying, said, the British markets had emerged from the test of difficult times most successfully. Unemployment in Great Britain was rapidly diminishing and only four hundred thousand from two and a three-quarter million of demobilished men were still not absorbed into industries. As regards the complaints of restriction still imposed on British trade he declared that the Government was not unmindful of the British traders' interests. It must be remembered that large areas of Europe were faced with a complete collapse of the whole system of exchange and the Government had to discriminate between real trade and what eventually would prove to be charity to a distressed nation. Trade on a huge and hitherto unimagined scale was the only way by which we could make up for the war losses.

AFTERMATH OF EGYPTIAN DISTURBANCES.

WIDESPREAD EPIDEMIC OF RINDERPEST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. June 8.

CAIRO, May 26.—The disastrous consequences of the recent disturbances seem to be ever-increasing. Besides loss due to escape of water in the Assouan reservoir and damage to railways, it now appears that owing to the inability of veterinary inspectors to carry out their duties for two months, the provinces are faced with a severe widespread epidemic of rinderpest and other diseases of cattle.

BOLSHEVISTS ADVANCE ON MERV.

AFTER DEFEATING TRANS-CASPIAN TROOPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 8.

Reuter learns that the Bolshevists have defeated the trans-Caspian troops and are advancing on Merv, which the trans-Caspians are evacuating. The situation here is serious. The Bolshevists have occupied Alexandrovsk on the eastern shore of the Caspian. The British have defeated the Bolshevist flotilla on the Caspian.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF PETROGRAD.

BY ESTHONIANS AND FINNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 8.

STOCKHOLM.—A telegram frm Murmansk states that an army, chiefly composed of Esthonians and Finns, has taken Petrograd. Confirmation is lacking.

SPARTACIST LEADER CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 8.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Munich of yesterday's date states that a court-martial condemned the Spartacist leader Levine to death for high treason.

FATE OF FIUME.

LOCAL ITALIANS' MESSAGE TO U. S. SENATE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 8.

ROME.—The National Council of Fiume has cabled to the United States Senate requesting the American people to prevent the "greatest injustice in history." The message points out that Fiume has been proved to be an Italian town and Fiume will defend itself against the violation of its nationality to the very last.

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE.

NEW APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE IN LONDON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 8.

Mr. Montagu has issued regulations for making appointments to higher grades of the Indian Police Force for 1919-20. No fewer than 50 appointments will be made in the United Kingdom during 1919. The candidates must have served in forces during the war and be under 25 on June 1st. The qualifying examination will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners commencing on August 28th. The list of candidates will close on June 30th.

OFFICIALS IN HONGKONG.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 6.

The Birthday Honours include the following:—

To be G. C. M. G.—Sir F. H. May, Governor of Hongkong.

K. C. M. G.—Mr. Stubbs, Governor-designate of Hongkong.

Knighthood.—John Nicholson of Singapore.

K. B. E.—Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher of Hongkong.

CASUALTIES IN DUTCH EAST INDIES EARTHQUAKE.

VICTIMS NUMBER 5,100.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 12-15 a.m., June 8.

THE HAGUE.—An official statement says that the victims in the Dutch East Indies earthquake numbered 5,100.

DEATH OF SIR D. REDWOOD.

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 8.
(Reuter's Telegram.)

The death is announced of Sir Doverton Redwood.

LABOUR CONFERENCE AT VERSAILLES

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 8.

M. Clemenceau rejects the idea of holding a Labour Conference at Versailles before the conclusion of peace, because the consequent delay in peace negotiations is inimical to the interests of the workers.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

INDIA'S GREETINGS.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, June 7.

The following telegram has been exchanged between the Viceroy and his Majesty the King-Emperor:—

Viceroy to King-Emperor:—With humble duty I respectfully beg your Majesty to accept my very cordial congratulation on your birthday and India's best wishes.

King-Emperor to Viceroy:—

I thank you most sincerely for your kind congratulations and deeply appreciate India's best wishes to which your telegram gives expression on the anniversary of my birthday.

BOMBAY'S GREETINGS.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

On the occasion of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India, the following telegram was despatched by his Excellency Sir George Lloyd:—

"On behalf of the Government and people of the Bombay Presidency, I tender to Your Majesty our grateful and loyal congratulations on the occasion of Your Majesty's Birthday."

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to send the following reply:—

"I thank the Government and people of the Bombay Presidency most heartily for the kind and loyal congratulations expressed in your telegram on the anniversary of my birthday."

ADDITIONAL BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 7.

The following are additional Birthday Honours:—

C. M. G.

W. J. Williamson, Financial Adviser to the Siamese Government.

COMPANION OF THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

Muhammed Isa Bin Ibrahim, State Councillor at Perak.

O. B. E.

Commanders.—Alma Baker, founder of Malayan Aircraft Fund; A. M. Pountney, Treasurer of Straits Settlements.

Officers.—Eutong Sen, Unofficial Federal Councillor to Malay States; Commander D. C. Macintyre, Harbour-Master at Pehang; J. A. Robertson, Manager of Chartered Bank at Kuala Lumpur, for services in connection with finance and war charities.

Members.—Mrs. Aldworth, Kuala Lumpur, for services on behalf of war charities; William Battley, Secretary to Food Control, Shipping and other committees in Straits Settlements; M. E. Sherwood, aide-de-camp to Governor of Straits Settlements.

C. I. E.

P. P. Wodehouse, Deputy Superintendent of Police at Hongkong; Captain E. J. Barrett, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Shanghai.

O. B. E.

Members.—J. A. Bullock, Chief Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Department in Hongkong; Mrs. Alice Hickling, Secretary to Ethel Stabd, President of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild at Hongkong; Robert Sutherland and G. M. Young for services in connection with Shipping Control at Hongkong.

C. M. G.

H. Maclean, Honorary Attache to the British Legation at Teheran.

COMPANION OF THE IMPERIAL SERVICCE ORDER.

R. G. Anthonisme, Government Archivist at Ceylon.

O. B. E.

Commander.—Lady Bertham, President and Mrs. W. M. Stubbs, ex-Vice-President of Queen Mary's Needlework at Ceylon.

Officers.—H. K. Hillier, Sercetary to Colombo Port Commission for services in connection with troops passing through Ceylon.

Honorary Officers.—Sheikh Ahmed Bin Sud.

Members.—E. C. de Fonseka, Mrs. Mary de Soysa, Mrs. Gladys Gordon, Mrs. Anne Huysheelcot, Miss Nora C. Twynam, all for work in connection with war charities in Ceylon.

UNEMPLOYMENT OF EX-SOLDIERS.

MR. HODGE'S SUGGESTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hodge, opening the debate on unemployment of ex-soldiers, mentioned that there were actually 408,000 disabled and discharged men unemployed. Mr. Hodge suggested that twenty million sterling, spent on unemployed pay, could better be utilised in subsidising local authorities to enable them to carry on local work.

Mr. Clynes said that the unrest among ex-soldiers was not due to agitators or Bolshevists, but to the treatment of the men after their sacrifices.

FRENCO-LATIN ALLIANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, June 2.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 8.

The Italian Food Minister gave a dinner in Paris to the Delegations of the Supreme Economic Council of the Peace Conference. The French Minister of Commerce delivered a speech referring to the proposed alliance of the Anglo-Saxons with France declaring that the French nation could not dispense with the Latin alliance to watch over the Rhine and the Alps. This union, more than centuries old, is the natural outcome of similar national ideals.

MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

(Continued on page 7.)

declared, was lower than the citizens of any other part of the Empire.

Mr. Montagu gave a substantially correct account of the causes of Indian unrest, but he has utterly failed to see the point of the objection that with the Ordinance powers at the disposal of the Governor-General, there was no need for passing an Emergency Act to cope with revolutionary crime. If the Government of India had proposed to give up the Ordinance powers, there would have been force in his contention that the argument that Government ought to have proceeded by ordinance instead of discussion in the Legislative Council could not be seriously used by anybody with a sense of civic responsibility. Mr. Montagu significantly hoped that everybody would look forward to the eventual "repeal of the Rowlatt Act as unnecessary. Now, as the duration of the Act is limited to three years the question of repeal can only arise before the lapse of that time. We cannot think that the Secretary of State used the word inadvertently. We are glad that Mr. Montagu took occasion to dispel the fears of our Mahomedan countrymen regarding the Holy places of Islam. In a passage of first-rate importance, Mr. Montagu referred to the future fiscal policy of India. He was, he said, a Free Trader, but he had always held that Free Trade should be achieved by a nation at its own risk and not imposed on it from outside by another Government. "Undoubtedly educated Indians were not Free Traders. If they were given fiscal-liberty—he thought they soon would be—let them find their own salvation. Let them find what suits their destinies best."

MR. MONTAGU'S MISTAKES.

"Indian Daily News":—The 5th of March despatch, which has created such a stir in India, Mr. Montagu thinks, was a striking defence of the original scheme and although the majority of the Local Governments had an alternative scheme to propose greatly deviating from the Joint-Report, Mr. Montagu would have the House reject it altogether. He was for the original scheme the key-stone of which was the transference of power from the Bureaucracy to the people—words he has glibly uttered one thousand times. The Bill he would introduce would substantially carry out the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals. That is his view and probably the Cabinet's. But an astute Parliamentarian that he is, he knows very well that that it is the House of Commons after all or, in other words, the British public, who are the final arbiters in the matter, and he, therefore, fervently appealed to the House to give his scheme its wholehearted support. But there is a big thorn in this side—the Indo-British Association—which he cannot safely ignore. The Association is as much entitled to make suggestions as anybody—Mr. Montagu himself. He takes good care, therefore, to belittle its importance and shower abuse on its devoted head. We do not know if a cause is advanced by merely abusing one's adversaries. The Indo-British Association knows how to take care of itself and pay Mr. Montagu in his own coin. But it is not abuse that wins a cause. It is the justice of it. And if Mr. Montagu thinks that he can ride roughshod with impunity over the multifarious interests that will be affected by the Reforms, we are afraid, he is mistaken. But, perhaps, like all enthusiasts he has allowed his special pleadings to be a bit inflated for it is not only the Indo-British Association, but non-Brahmins and others of that ilk too that are sure to stand in his way—very much we know to his chagrin. But the final licking into shape of the reforms will be done by the Houses of Parliament and there he has got to take the glorious uncertainties of politics into account.

But the really important portion of his speech is where he deals with the Rowlatt Acts and the recent unrest. But here he utters notes which India has been accustomed to listen to of late. To Mr. Gandhi he pays a high compliment, but he cannot overlook the sinister influences of Bolshevism that are at work. That is the moot point. Is Bolshevism really at work in the bosom of Indian society? We demanded an enquiry mainly on that ground. Mr. Montagu announces that an inquiry will be held, but not before the fire was completely extinguished. It is something to be told by the Secretary of State that an inquiry will after all be held. Here is Rabindra Nath openly challenging the Government and we think Mr. Montagu and his Excellency the Viceroy owe it to themselves to take up the challenge and start an inquiry offhand. The time has just come and we believe the Punjab fire has been extinguished. But if an inquiry is really going to be held, it should be an open inquiry such as will command public confidence. As for the Rowlatt Acts Mr. Montagu added nothing to what Simla told us when the Acts were under discussion.

Mr. Montagu has a word of assurance to address to the Mahomedans. It is an open secret that Moslem feeling is greatly perturbed over the future of Turkey and the question of the Khalifate. Mr. Montagu told the Mahomedans to be of good cheer. He did not believe that any holy place or any building consecrated to a particular religious faith was at present in any danger of being interfered with in consequence of peace. The Mahomedans of India must be given a fair share of representation on public bodies. Mr. Montagu referred to the economic unrest of India too. And although he confessed that he was a Free-Trader himself he had always held that Free-Trade should be achieved by a nation at its own risk, and not imposed on it from outside by another Government. Undoubtedly, educated Indians were not Free-Traders. If they were given fiscal liberty, he thought, they soon would be, but let them find their own salvation; let them find what suits their destinies best. When he talks of things like this he is generally in for a hopeless pitfall.

INDIAN REFORMS BILL.

TEXT TO BE PUBLISHED NEXT WEEK.

(Associated Press.)
(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
SIMLA, June 6.

A press communiqué states:—The delay which has attended the publication in India of the text of the Bill which the Secretary of State has introduced in Parliament to give effect to the scheme of constitutional reforms, is due to the labour involved in transmitting by telegram the exact terms of the changes recently made in the Bill and incorporating them in the last text which has reached the Government of India. It is hoped that the text of the Bill will be made public in about a week's time.

SECOND READING PASSED.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, June 7.

A press communiqué states:—The second reading of the Reforms Bill was passed in the House of Commons without a division on the 5th instant.

REFORMS PAPERS.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, June 7.

The Government of India have issued instructions for the printing of octavo editions of the Reforms papers lately published. These will be made available for sale to the public at the office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, Calcutta, as soon as possible.

HOUSE OF LORDS' ATTITUDE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 8.

In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Midleton, Lord, Curzon said that it was for the Lords to decide whether they wished to participate in the proposed joint committee on the Reform Bill. This involved a motion which would be moved after Whitsun. He assumed that the assent of the House would be asked to the general principles of the Bill and if the second reading were granted it would go to the joint committee. Therefore, while the House accepted the principles of the Bill if it passed the second reading, it was, of course, in no way committed to the details.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

STATE AID TO SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRY.

(By our Special Correspondent.)
TRIVANDRUM, June 7.

There was held, yesterday noon, a meeting of the Travancore Legislative Council which was attended by all the members of the Council except one. Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair, Dewan, was in the chair. The Registration of Ships Bill was introduced. The object of this bill is to register all the ships made in Travancore on account of special concessions given to the shipbuilding industry. Some ships built were declared fit for the navigation of coast-trade. The Port Officer of the State had recommended the registration of such ships as were made in Travancore before they were used. Under an urgent clause the Council regulation had been passed about six months ago. This had to be ratified by the Council. The consideration of the Select Committee's report on the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, which brought the Travancore Regulation in line with the latest British Indian Act was then proceeded with. The Bill was reserved for final reading. The Animal Diseases Bill and Plant Pests Bill were then finally kept ready by the Council to be submitted to His Highness the Maharajah for his assent. The Council then dispersed.

FUTURE OF MAURITIUS.

DEPUTATION URGES RESTORATION OF ISLAND TO FRANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 8.

PARIS.—The Mauritius delegation has addressed a letter to the Premiers of Britain and France urging on behalf of their countrymen, the restoration of the island to France. The appeal is throughout couched in terms of utmost courtesy and gratitude as regards British administration and the liberal policy towards the French population of Mauritius, but urges that, now that the British and the French are united by an alliance cemented on the battl-fields, the time has come to restore the island to the French as the people have never ceased to regard themselves as French.

PROCLAMATION OF RHINELAND REPUBLIC.

MISTRUST IN PARIS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, June 3.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 8.

Mistrust prevails in Paris regarding the proclamation of the Rhineland Republic. If sincere it would be the most important news which has come from Germany since November last.

LALA HARKISHANLAL'S CASE.

FURTHER CABLES TO PREMIER AND MR. MONTAGU.

The following telegram has been sent to (1) the Prime Minister, (2) the Secretary of State for India, (3) the Lord Sinha, (4) Hon. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu and (5) the Attorney-General, by the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Advocate for accused, dated June 2nd 1919:—

Prohibition continuing against outside counsel defending Harkishanlal and others before Martial Commission, Lahore, accused has instructed me through barrister present at trial to make further representation. Copy of charges served on accused sent me begins with charging accused other than Harkishanlal with conspiracy for convening meetings, fourth February, ninth March, protesting against Rowlatt legislation with seditious speeches. Accused associated with general conspiracy outside Punjab to hold tumultuous meetings, general strike to overrawe Government into vetoing measure. Accordingly throughout India, particularly Punjab general strike called *Hartal* and mass meetings arranged for thirtieth March, accused other than Harkishanlal employing persuasions, threats, misrepresentations which methods euphemistically called Passive resistance. Mass meeting and *Hartal* postponed to sixth April, was convened and attended by Harkishanlal among others at Bradlaugh Hall, where accused other than Harkishanlal made inflammatory speeches, exciting disaffection hostility to Government, causing disorder, rioting, waging war against King. Disorderly crowds carrying inflammatory flags marched Bradlaugh Hall notwithstanding police prohibition insulted British officers in uniform and Europeans. Accused other than Harkishanlal encouraged on ninth April, fraternization Hindus. Mahomedans against Government whose precautionary measures of tenth April, preventing ingress into Punjab of conspirator Gandhi and deportation from Amritsar of conspirators Kitchlu and Satyapal seized upon to wage war against King. Large mobs incited by inflammatory utterances rose in rebellion in conjunction with Amritsar and other rioters on tenth April. Committed acts of war in Upper Mall, Landa Bazar, Mochi Lahori gates, were fired upon and dispersed. On eleventh April *Hartal* for several days proclaimed seditious mobs paraded Lahore in war postures inflammatory speeches at Badshahi Mosque by accused other than Harkishanlal, who was present. Revolutionary committee including Harkishanlal elected to conduct general strike, control revolutionary movement and advise rebels. On twelfth April, riotous mob at Badshahi mosque assaulted police inspector Ali Gauhar. Rambhujdat Dunichand, accused, dictated terms to Government, insulting loyal citizens. Riotous mobs attacked His Majesty's forces at Hiramandi, but dispersed. Military occupied city twelfth, thirteenth April, restoring order partially. Harkishanlal subscribed one thousand rupees for *Hartal* and public kitchens and free rationing revolutionary mob. Committee dictated terms for stopping *Hartal*, crowds marched shouting seditious words, destroying King and Queen's portraits and announcing King was dead. Charges and submissions follow. Considering that occurrences of tenth, did not prevent Lieutenant-Governor's darbar at Montgomery Hall, that partial order admitted on twelfth, thirteenth, that "Civil and Military Gazette" reported various parties including ladies, children seer shopping on fourteenth, that Government communique announced perfect order on fifteenth, that no person or property actually injured by Lahore mob throughout disturbances. Harkishanlal's arrest on sixth May, outside martial law area and trial by martial commission, wholly illegal, ultra vires and unjustifiable. Prosecution evidence closed twenty-seventh May. Defence witnesses now being examined. Counsel's notes supplied me, disprove charges in material particulars. Harkishanlal admittedly absent from Lahore, from fifth April afternoon to ninth. Fyson, District Magistrate, Broadway, Senior Police Superintendent and other respectable witnesses prove public meeting of sixth, held with permission and *Hartal* same day without objection by authorities. Fyson admitted his written order produced by defence containing instructions about *Hartal*. Sethi, barrister deposed there was discussion with Magistrate on fourth about *Hartal* ultimate arrangement being that people left to close or not as they pleased, that there would be no compulsion, but persuasion permissible either way till evening fifth. Dattatria deposed *Hartal* spontaneous result Rowlatt Act without persuasion or compulsion. Shahabdin, Municipal Commissioner stated *Hartal* sixth, due to Rowlatt Act. *Hartal* tenth to Gandhi's detention. No respectable witness saw accused using compulsion. Hon. Shafi, Hon. Ram Sarandas Shahabdin, Dattatria and others prove accused including Harkishanlal earnestly endeavoured to end *Hartal*, but denounced by people as Government agents. Fyson and others proved that convenors offered stopping meetings, if so ordered, but no orders given. Karamchand, magistrate, Dattatraria, vakil prove sole object of public kitchens to feed poor unemployed. Balkishan, Police Inspector, saw only poor Hindus and Mohamedans actually fed Dattatria proves so-called revolutionary Committee formed to help poor and agitate constitutionally against Rowlatt Act. Ghulam Husain, head constable proves accused including Harkishanlal arrived Badshahi Mosque, long after Ali Gauhar assaulted. Harkishanlal not stated by any witness having addressed any meeting or present with mob, anywhere except Badashahi Mosque where Dattatria and others took him to assist appeasing crowd. Dictating terms consisted in proposals to appease mob embodied in Exhibit fifty-nine as follows:—(1) withdrawal of military. (2) giving dead and wounded to people, (3) releasing arrested. (4) forming people's committee to advise Government maintaining order. All present, including approved loyalists assailed. Fyson, Broadway prove various accused effectively helped dispersing mob, but such help some times unreasonably refused and mob fired upon without allowing sufficient time. Other facts too numerous to cable exculpating accused specially Harkishanlal, showing hopeless mishandling situation by executive resulting needless loss innocent life. Accused given copies of evidence recorded by Commissioners on condition same, not sent out marked or copied, but returned after trial. Am consequently compelled act on Counsel's notes transmitted under difficulties. Copies of this cable sent Martial Commissioners and Viceroy to verify facts. Appeals to Punjab and Indian Governments having failed again earnestly pray for superseding Martial Commission by trial in regular Court without restrictions. Martial Commission, following summary procedure, though trial prolonged. If above prayer not granted request special order for preservation of all evidence taken as further action contemplated.

MOTI LAL NEHRU,
Advocate for Harkishan Lal.

Express telegrams have been sent on June 3 1919, to (1) Viceroy, (2) Sir George Lowndes, (3) Sir Sankaran Nair, (4) Sir W. Vincent, (5) Sir G. Barnes, (6) Sir Claude Hill, (7) Mr. Justice Leslie Jones, Martial Law Commission, Lahore, as follows:—

Beg forward copy of representation cabled yesterday, to Prime Minister, Mr. Montagu, Lord Sinha, Mr. Basu, and Attorney-General. Cable begins (whole cable given).

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

APPRECIATION IN ENGLISH PRESS.

The "New Statesman":—

The name of Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman, editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," has appeared not infrequently in the Indian news, especially since the Home Rule movement entered upon its more exciting stage. During the period of Mrs. Besant's internment in 1917, for example, his paper was in sharp conflict with the Government, and when the agitation against the Rowlatt Bills began, he became joint leader with Mr. Gandhi of the Satyagrahis in the passive resistance movement, which so speedily passed into the militant stage. Mr. Horniman has been accorded a noteworthy distinction. By order of Sir George Lloyd, confirmed by the Viceroy, he is to be shipped to England immediately. Alone among English journalists, Mr. Horniman has come out for complete self-government without delay, and he has fought the fight with so much vivacity, resource, and power of voice and pen that it is little wonder the Government regards him as an embarrassment. His deportation comes at a time when order is restored in Western India, and, if we may believe the official reports, the Punjab is sullenly settling down under military rule. The event will create intense excitement in India, this being the first occasion since the transfer of the Government from the Company to the Crown when an Englishman has been marked for spectacular punishment in connection with his championship of the cause of radical reforms in India. The "Nation.

By means of martial law, flying columns, and all the immense machinery of repression which it has at command, the Government of India has brought the Punjab into a state of comparative order, externally. The Viceroy's cablegrams, however, indicate that the panic created by the Rowlatt Bills, by which the outbreak was largely stimulated, has been replaced by terror over the penalties imposed by the troops, the courts-martial, and the punitive police. The police themselves have been rewarded, and in all the disturbed districts, the trials before the special tribunals have begun. In the meantime a quite fresh turn is introduced by the Governor of Bombay, who, with the sanction of the Viceroy, has issued an order of expulsion from India against Mr. B. G. Horniman, editor of the "Bombay Chronicle". Mr. Horniman, an Englishman of exceptional gifts, went to India in 1906, and has been editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", since its foundation, six years ago. He has made his paper the leading organ in Western India of complete and immediate Home Rule, and latterly has been associated with Mr. M. K. Gandhi in the direction of the passive resistance movement, which was called off by the leaders when it was realised that it was impossible to keep it from being preverted by the lawless elements. Since identifying himself with the Nationalists, Mr. Horniman has been untiring and fearless in his advocacy of the more extreme position. We may take it for granted that he will challenge the Government in the courts.

KOLAPURE COLLEGE.

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

The Rajaram College will re-open on the 20th instant, under the management of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha U. P. with the following teaching staff:—R. N. Apte, Esq., M.A., LL.B, F.R.A.S., Principal and Professor of Mathematics; Nepal Singh, Esq., B.A. (Oxon) Honours, B. R. S. Vice Principal and Professor of English, and History; V. N. Godbole, Esq., M.A., Professor of English and Logic; K. S. Hajela, Esq., M.A., LL.B., M.R.A.S., Professor of Physics and Mathematics; V. B. Kelkar, Esq., M.A., L.T., Professor of Sanskrit; J. J. Solomon, Esq. B.A. (Hon.), Professor History and English; Kunj Lal, Esq., M.A., Professor of Persian.

DARING DACOITY AT PESHAWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(From Our Sunday Edition.)

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

Particulars are available of an armed dacoity in the Sudder Bazar, Peshawar, on Tuesday night. The dacoits were dressed in khaki and were mistaken for troops. They secured about Rs. 8,000 in cash and a quantity of silk and other materials. Their boldness may be gathered from the fact that in a recent raid on the Mule Depot they got into the lines by marching brought in fours and they "slanged" the sentry for not saluting.

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The Bombay correspondent of "The Inndependent", writes under date June 2:—

The Extraordinary General meeting of the "Chronicle" shareholders which was convened for the 26th May would, it was safely predicted in some quarters, prove a stormy one and it was even hinted by some prophets that the present directorate would be shaken to its very foundations. The usual appearance at the meeting of some scoffers even lent force to these prognostications which, it would seem, had been deliberately put about in the city. But lo and behold, there was no earthquake! Mr. Jinnah made a brief statement regarding the position of things and pointed out the alternative courses open to the shareholders and the meeting unanimously passed a resolution, which simply amounted to returning a vote of complete confidence in the present directors and leaving them a free hand to do whatever they deemed best in the interests of the paper. This was rather unexpected. For it had been bruited abroad for some days before the meeting that some local plutocratic agencies were moving heaven and earth to capture the "Chronicle" management by turning out the present directors. It may also be added that people who, it is said, value their time too much to attend gratuitous shareholders' meeting were present and at first appeared to be inclined to make trouble. During the meeting, however, there was no sign of any opposition and the meeting lasted even less time than the previous meeting which was declared only in formal.

After the meeting was over, the Directors met and authorised Mr. Brelvi, Assistant Editor, to make a fresh declaration as keeper of the Press and Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle." The declaration was made on the 27th and the Magistrate demanded a provisional security of Rs. 5,000 "pending inquiries" as he put it. So the matter remains still open and I presume it all now depends on the mood of the little tin-gods of the local Secretariat. The "Resurgam" number of the "Chronicle"—after the enforced suspension came out on Saturday to the entire satisfaction of the Indian community. I am warranted in saying so because I know of a large number of Indians, keen readers of newspapers who were subscribers to the "Chronicle" and who refused when the "Chronicle" was no longer available to buy the "substitutes" that were pressed on their attention. Probably they remembered the advertisement tag: "Beware of imitations." Indians have thus proved their loyalty to the "Chronicle."

The special feature of the new "Chronicle" is the blank editorial columns,—eloquently silent as to the editorial views!

The Sunday "Chronicle" bears abundant evidence that even papers like the "Leader," edited by innocuous Moderates are not immune from the blue pencilling of the civilian-censor. Papers like "The Independent" and "Young India", are of course the *bete noir* of the bureaucracy, and no one need therefore be surprised their opinions may not be reproduced freely in the columns of the "Chronicle". But the sane and sober "Leader"—should be bracketted with "The Independent" and "Young India" shows the prevailing mood, and has a grim humour of its own.

You will be interested to learn that the "Sunday Chronicle", was much in demand and was sold out in about an hour's time at 3 annas and 4 annas per copy. The "Sunday Advocate"—a soulless and shameless imitation—was being loudly offered by the news boys for 2 annas but, "alas," the traffic was not held up! It would be a good index of the popularity of the "Sunday Advocate" if its publishers would dare to take the public into confidence regarding the number of copies which they have printed and sold since its first production three or four weeks ago. But perhaps it were better not to interfere with Dalal Street's rapid disintegration in that respect.

THE CENSOR'S HAND.

The Censor's Hand.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika".—The pre-censored "Bombay Chronicle" has at last appeared with the following remark:—

"At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Indian Newspaper Company held on Thursday May 29, the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved that the "Bombay Chronicle", including the Sunday Edition thereof, be published as soon as possible without any editorial or other expression of views, and that it should be restricted to the publication of news for the present.'

"In accordance with this resolution 'The Bombay Chronicle' reappears to-day without editorial comments."

It is merely the shell, the soul having vacated it, let us hope temporarily only. The whole of India should make a mighty effort to bring back Mr. B. G. Horniman to this country and put him in charge of a paper which was a power in the land. An able, honest, fearless and noble-hearted journalist like him is rare not only here but in Great Britain also. By the way, the "Chronicle" instead of abjuring writing editorials might have tried his hands in giving discourse on potato and plantain as we did when the Government hurled its thunder-bolt on our devoted head.

Although the "Chronicle" has not written one line editorially it yet shows signs of vandalism at the hands of the censor. Evidently it wanted to quote some articles from such sober and moderate papers as the "Leader" and the "Indian Social Reformer." But he has not been allowed to do so entirely for the interference of the censor. For instance, comments on Sir Sankar Nair's resignation by the "Indian Social Reformer", the "Young India" and the "Leader" have been allowed to appear only in parts, half of the article of the "Leader" has been cancelled. The "Leader's" comments in connection with the rumoured successor of Sir Sankaran Nair had apparently so mightily offended the censor that he has cancelled three-quarters of the article. But the censor has been generous enough to allow the whole quotation from the "Pioneer." And the reason is not far to seek. The "Pioneer" has delivered a venomous attack on Sir Sankaran for his resignation while the other papers mentioned above commended him for his action! If our contemporary were dealing with such question as potato and pantain, possibly the censor might not have raised any objection topass them on.

KALINATH ROY.

A DAUNTLESS CRITIC.

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

The "Bengalee":—

"The sentence passed on Babu Kali Nath Roy, Editor of the *Tribune*, by the Martial Law Commission has been received in the country with deep regret not unmixed with a sense of horror at its severity. Here was a journalist of moderate views who was editing a moderate organ with conspicuous ability. But as ill luck would have it, he was the eyesore of the Punjab Government because he was unsparing in his criticisms and his writings were characterised by vigour, candour and independence. In him Sir Micheal O'Dwyer had a dauntless critic who never shrank from calling a spade a spade. However, the disturbances came, and poor Babu Kali Nath Roy found himself embroiled in difficulties. He was sent up before the Martial Law Commission tried, convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees one thousand or in default, a further term of rigorous imprisonment for six months. We are amazed at the harshness of the sentence which the Martial Law Commission has inflicted—a sentence which has produced in the country a feeling of widespread regret. It is surpassing strange that the offence with which he was charged was not tried by an ordinary competent court with the aid of a jury. It is astouching that the accused was denied the right to avail himself of the services of eminent counsel of his own choice from outside. The remarks which Mr. Norton has made in this connection will bear reproduction. "Summary Court-Martial, expedient possibly where men are caught red-handed at murder and arson (though even then I personally doubt the expediency of haste) are now being deputed to deal with cases where no special haste is needed, where points of law are involved and where the presence and assistance of experienced Counsel is essential." The heavens would certainly not have fallen if the case had been put off till the abrogation of martial law and the restoration of authority of the ordinary laws of the land. Where was the special necessity for dealing with the case with so much haste? Yet, charged with a serious offence he was forbidden the services of eminent counsel from outside for no cause assigned, no reason given except that their presence in the Martial Law area was undesirable. In what sense could the presence of counsel be undesirable at any place, who are the protectors of public rights and liberties, specially when the accused was piteously requisitioning for their services. As Mr. Norton writes very pertinently. "The Editor of the "Tribune" stands in need of sympathy and help. If he is guilty, let time be convicted; but he is entitled to prove his innocence. It passes my comprehension how any Englishman can justify these proceedings. In the meantime, Parliament should be moved. There is nobody left in India to look to." There is a ring of great despondency in the last words, which come from the depths of a heart lacerated with grief and the resulant spirit of pessimism. But we are optimists by our creeds. Mr. Norton asks, how any Englishman can justify these proceedings. But the Anglo-Indian press is not only justifying the proceedings but holding up Sir Michael O'Dwyer as the pattern of strong statesmanly virtue. He is said to be cast in the mould in which heroes and statesmen are made. "In the roles he has been called upon to play, Sir Michael has upheld and added to the best traditions of British rule in this country." Such are the glowing eulogies bestowed upon the late Lieutenant-Governor with a lavish hand. Such is the unblushing manner in which he is lauded to the skies. But how any Englishman asked Mr. Norton, can justify these proceedings. Echo answers how! His observations, however, on the subject of trials by Courts-martial deserve to be carefully pondered over. "I have witnessed and survived enough in Ceylon and India, where tribunals, exempt from supervision, from appeal, from public opinion, have held themselves free to travel the road to conviction with no respect to the law and less to the facts." Mr. Norton claims to write at first hand and he knows what he says. He cannot be said to have laid the colour too thick on the picture or to be guilty of oriental hyperbole. "But these special courts," he proceeds to say, "are not always fair. India is not ripe for unharnessing judges from the security of appeals. Courts are too arbitrary, the judges too official, the atmosphere too impregnated with prejudice to deprive an accused of his right to appeal." We deeply regret that Babu Kali Nath Roy has no right to appeal. There would have been some hope of British justice reasserting itself in the long run if a higher appellate Court had jurisdiction. But will British conscience fail to awaken to the gravity of the penalty meted out to this journalist, who was so much handicapped in his trial at a time when passions ran high in the air? Now that Sir Edward Maclagan is installed as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the province is fast resuming the even tenour of its ways, may we hope he will bestow special consideration on the sentences passed by the Martial Law Commissions, and see that they do not err on the side of severity. We commend to him specially the case of Mr. Kali Nath Roy and pray that when passions and prejudices pass away by the influence of his sympathetic administration as mist before the rising sun, he will be pleased to commute his imprisonment and restore him back to his province. Our heart bleeds for Babu Kali Nath Roy whom we have known so intimately and learnt to appreciate so highly. We again appeal to Sir Edward Maclagan to take this hard case into his generous consideration.

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KHAKI COSSI SILK SOCKS & CYCLING HOSE
Rs. 7/12 & 15/- per Dozen. Thick Stuff Rs. 9/- & 18/- per Dozen.
Orders less than 6 Pairs cannot be Executed.
32 BRASS & 30 WOODEN TOYS RS. 5.
PADDY SILK MANUFACTURING CO., BENARES CITY

CRIMINAL FORCE ON CONSTABLES.

FOUR ANGLO-INDIANS CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 7.

Rao Sahib S. N. V. Rajachar, Presidency Magistrate, to-day, convicted four Anglo-Indians, charged with using criminal force on two police constables, while in the execution of their duty on the night of 5th May. Two were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each, or, in default, to undergo further imprisonment for one month each; one accused to pay a fine of Rs. 75, or, in default to undergo two months, and the fourth accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month.

RAILWAY WAGON FIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PODANUR, June 6.

A Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway wagon containing 800 cans and two drums of petrol belonging to Madras, Best and Co., consigned from Korokkupetai to Mettaipalayam was fund to have been completely burnt. There was no fire engine at the station and all attempts to save the property were found impossible. Fire was noticed at 3-30 in morning, and at noon it was still burning. The cause of fire is not yet known.

RAIN IN POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 7.

The monsoon set in quietly in Poona, this afternoon, when a steady downpour of rain began to fall between 3 and 4 p.m. Skies had been clouded for some days previously, following on heavy thunderstorms to which we were treated in the closing days of May. Government of Bombay has now assembled in Poona for the season.

LAPER MISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June

H. E. the Governor of Madras is interesting himself in the mission to lepers, relating to which the Rev. T. Oldrieve recently delivered an address at Ootacamund. His Excellency is raising a fund of Rs. 30,.00 in aid of the movement in the Madras presidency and at His Excellency's request, the Rajah of Ramnad is collecting subscdiptions.

PROTEST BOOZE IN OLD MEXICO.

INAUGURATED BY THE W.C.T.U.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Mexico has been circulating throughout that country a petition addressed to President Caranza, pleading with him to prevent an invasion of the republic by American Brewers. The responce to this movement has been most enthusiastic. In some places mass meetings have been held and public approval given to the petition. Among those signing are governors, state legislators, lawyers doctors, merchants and people of all classes. Dr. and Mrs. Levi R. Salmans of Guanajuate have been untiring in promoting this enterprise. The following is a free translation of the petition:—

To the President of the Republic:—

We, the undersigned, members of the Temperance Societies established in this country and sympathizers with said societies, very respectfully propose the following to you:—

"There has been brought to our notice the unbelievable rumour, which daily grows more formidable, that more than a million persons of different nationalities who for a long time have lived and been occupied in the neighbour republic to the north in the manufacture, cating liquors, owing to late decrees in that transportation and sale of all kinds of intoxicountry prohibiting that class of industry and commerce, have decided to emigrate to Mexico and ask of you concessions and franchises which would permit them to establish works dedicated to the manfacture of wines, beer and liqours in accordance with their lines of business. The unlimited evils that through the establishment of such industries and comerce will ever run our country, Mexico, are likewise evident to us. No one is ignorant of the fact that the use of alcoholic liquors, while not the only cause, is the principle cause of criminality and the degeneracy of races, and men addicted to the vice renounce their standing among men and their place in society and are changed into parasites and destroyers of families. It is they who form the line of mendicants that infest the streets as a social burden, and also are contingents that cause to be necessary and indespensible the establishment of insane asylums, hospitals, jails, etc.

Would that there might come to us soon persons of rational inteligence, correct living, and with hands disposed to labour in favour of regimes of proper living, and in the reconstruction which was so much need. The gates are wide open for the triumphal entry of such co-labourers from that rich republic and for its social benefactors, but never may we permit the entrance of exploiters of vice and human miseries, because such are irreconciliable enemies of the advancement and progress of nations. How noble, grand and beneficent would be the labour of the present rulers of the Mexican republic should they occupy themselves with extirpating all these cancers which overun and dismember society. To regenerate the people, uplifting them from the abject condition in which they now are.

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OF

New Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road,

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ARRIVALS.

June 7.

S. S. Dwarka—Davidson, Karachi June 5.
S. S. Kasado Maru—Yanagi, Yokohama April 24.
S. S. Barbarigo—Unabisher, Venice May 9.

DEPARTURES.

June 7.

S. S. Wisley—Ruthen, Java.
S. S. Ranee—Hinton, Rangoon.
S. S. Merkara—Manley, London.
S. S. Dunera—Fysh, Shanghai.
S. S. Havildar—Hartoch, Rangoon.

June 8.

S. S. British Emperor—Whitburn—Mahomerah.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance on Saturday.

S. S. Volumnia, Hamilton Batavia (for order).

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Kalomo for New York, etc.
Steamer Albistan for Dunkirk and Dieppe.
Steamer Canara for Rangoon.
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool, etc.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Karachi mail steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J. A. Davidson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 5th instant.

S. S. Kasado Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Kasado Maru, 3,125 tons, Captain N. Yanagi, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Yoko- [illegible] general cargo, which port she left on 24th ultimo.

S. S. Barbarigo:—The [illegible] steamer Barbarigo, 2,800 tons, Captain N. Unabisher, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Venice, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 9th ultimo.

S. S. Havildar:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Havildar, 3,086 tons, Captain L. Hartoch, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. British Emperor:—The Shaw Wallace Coy's steamer British Emperor, 2,182 tons, Captain W. Whitburn, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S. S. Volumnia:—The steamer Volumnia, 3,645 tons, Captain J. Hamilton, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Batavia (for order) with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 7th June, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A	Zayani ..	P Gulf	5-6-19	.. P G S N Co
B	Mulan ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
C & R.	Wanetta..	N F	N F	.. W & A Graham & Co
Offside	Iran ..	N F	N F	.. H S Shustary & Co
G	Mar inique	Bangkok	6-6-19	.. G Arbuthnot & Co
H	Linga ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
L	M Nur ni ..	Bassein	N F	.. T M & Co
O	Hajez ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
Q	Punduas	Zanzibar	N F	.. M M & Co
Q	Supermanupravy..	N F	N F	.. E H Harson

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri ..	Bhawnagar	18-6-19	.. K N & Co
Saraswati ..	N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Satranji ..	Bhawnagar	7-6-19	.. K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Boats of Rosrie ..	--	--	.. W & A Graham & Co
2	Elysia..	L'verpool	18-6-19	.. W & A Graham & Co
3	Kasado Maru...	Kobe	N F	.. O S Kaisha
4	Kowali ..	Aden	10-6-19	.. T M & Co
6	Dalemoor	Marseilles	N F	.. Rallis Bros.
8	Itola ..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
9	Burma..	Java	N F	.. T M & Co
10	Golconda	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
12	Tsooba..	Durban	18-6-19	.. M M & Co
14	Versmere	N F	N F	.. Dadamji Khant Vani
16	War Mansion .	N F	N F	.. D R I M

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Scinde..	Egypt via Karachi		.. M M & Co
2	Syria ..	Busra	10-6-19	.. M M & Co
3	Elephanta	Busra	12-6-19	.. M M & Co
4	Hongmoh	Suez	8-6-19	.. D R I M
5	Barpeta	Basra	11-6-19	.. M M & Co
6	W. Tulip	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
7	Kalomo	Karachi	14-6-19	.. K N & Co
8	Canada	London	14-6-19	.. M M & Co
10	North Brook..	Busra	10-6-19	.. R I M
12	Canara..	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
13	Volumnia	Java	9-6-19	.. D R I M
3	Chakdara	Busra	12-6-19	.. M M & Co
Offside				
14	Shah Jahan..	Rangoon	12-6-19	.. T Morrison & Co.
14	Dara ..	Calcutta	9-6-19	.. D R I M
17	Cocanada	Basra	9-6-19	.. M M & Co
Jetty	Muttra..	Busra	10-6-19	.. M M & Co
B P Station	Merkara	London	7-6-19	.. M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Hermelin..	N F	N F	.. R I M
Egra ..	Busreh	8-6-19	.. M M & Co

EXPORTS.

June 7.

S. S. Chanda for London, 9 bales goat, sheep skins, H. M. Ziyandin Sahele and Co.; 2,000 cwts. rapeseed, Ralli Bros.; 250 bales coir yarn, 5.0 cwts. cardamoms, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 6,500 cwts. cottonseed, D. B. Khan and Co.; 39 cwts. bees wax, 27½ cwts. cardamoms, Gulamali Suchidina and Co.; 75 cwts. pepper, G. A. Nurji.

S. S. Mutrah for London 2,000 cwts. linseed, 2,000 cwts. castorseed, Sanday and Co.; 202 cwts. poppyseed, 500 cwts. rapeseed, 500 cwts. nigerseed, A. Durst; 1,000 cwts. linseed, R. S. Forage and Sons; 999 cwts. linseed, L. S. F. Barraclough and Co.; 2,000 cwts. rapeseed, 2,000 cwts. linseed, 400 bales hemp, 2,000 cwts. cottonseed, D. B. Khan and Co.; 200 bales hemp, Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.; 2,000 cwts. poppyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 250 bales hemp, J. W. Kapadia and Co.; 4,007 cwts. groundnuts, 2,002 cwts. cottonseed, Bombay Company; 1,000 cwts. cottonseed, R. Purshotam; 1,000 cwts. cottonseed, Arjun Khimjee.

S. S. War Tulip for London, 1,076 cwts. linseed, A. Durst; 2,000 cwts. rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

S. S. Chanda for Gibraltar 2 bales cotton curtain, 1 bale cotton carpet, D. Chellaram.

S. S. Dalmoor for Marseilles 143 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Rosarie from New York—Agents W. and A. Graham and Co., 351 cases, 10 boxes varnish; 18 boxes, 1 case garden seed, 42 cases canned fruit, 5 kegs, 13 bales, 19 cases containing dye stuffs, dry coal tar colours for dyeing purposes only; 20 cases chewing gum, 3 cases gold paint, 31 bales anniline dye, 25 cases iron nails, 39 cases steel cabinets, 5 cases, 25 kegs dyes, 625 bdls steel bars, 2 cases enamel, 12 cases batteries, 13 boxes, 3 cases dyes and stocks, 67 cases pharmaceutical products (harmless), 180 cases pharmaceutical preparation, 1 box, 21 cases shoes, 4 cases tooth powder and liquid, 10 cases steel shoe nails, 2 cases circuit breaker and transit oil, 2 cases asthma cure, 12 cases locks, 3 cases seeds, 43 cases stationery, 4 cases gaskets, 20 cases alumunium ingot, 16 cases clocks, 61 cases iron wood screws, 10 cases nickel plated cast shears andscissors, 20, bdls 2 cases wahaes, 5 cases magnesia blocks, 10 bags abestos cement, 10 cases nickel plated shears, 6 bdls L. oil, 3 cases utrine catholian, 2 cases broms quinine and ointment, 5 cases milk of magnesia, 10 cases screw plates, 8 cases cotton goods, 6 cases churns, 2 cases gum, 2 cases talcum powder, 9 cases ointment and toilet soap, 22 kegs paste, 2 cases plasters, 21 cases batteries and parts, 5,345 cases listerine, 8 cases hosiery, 6 cases padlock, 2 cases burners for laterns, 17 cases canned goods, 18 cases oil, 8 cases carborundum products, 5 cases carpeting, 15 kegs indigo paste, 129 cases antiphalages, tine, 3 kegs crystal, 30 boxes chucks, 202 cases cigarettes, 59 cases painkilere pharmaceuticals and sere. malters, 39 cases baking powders 10 cases steel wool, 100 bags rivets, 9 cases drugs, 5 bdls dry colour for mfg. of printing ink, 8 cases glyco heroin, 3 cases silk and cotton hose, 19 boxes liquid cement in cans, 2 cases eragoapiol, 45 cases block lead, 160 cases collapsible tubes, 740 cases quaker oats, 1,000 ship count c/s mineral culza oil, 12 cwts, compound, 6 cases magnetos, 101 cases vaseline, 60 cases grapenuts and instant postum, 20 cases glue, 12 bdls instant postum, 2 bdls grape nuts, 36 kegs, 151 bags bolts and nuts, 10 cases mantles, 9 crts milk cane, 3 cases bromida, 10 cases burners for lanterns, 13 cases shears, 5 cases vacuum bottles, 12,000 cases refind petroleum snowflake brand, 3,410 brls. 13,225 cses lub. oil, 2 cases rubber goods, 15,000 cases refined petroleum chester brand, 4 cases sammelto, 50 bdls, and 504 bds. wax, 87 cases tilet aticles, 10 cases thealion, 152 h/bdls grease, 7 cases lamps, 2 crts food chopper, 2 cases meat chopper, 660 cases condensed milk, 1,200 cases evaporated milk, 3 cases globes, 276 crts insulators 3 pieces cells 36 pieces tees, 11 cases soap, 19,625 boxes tin plates, 155 drums caustic soda, 2 cases gyco thymotone, 8 cases abestos packing, 6 cases steel dies, 8 bales cotton remnants, 142 cases bromo papers, 6 cases toilet paper, 5 crts fly paper, 32 cases tissue paper, 8 cases type paper, 2 cases paper, 26 cases blotting paper, 7 cases drawing paper, 5 cases diamond paper, 55 cases book paper, 2 rolls asphalted paper, 12 cases carbon paper, 20 bales news paper, 30 cases ledger paper, 57, cases white bond paper, 2½ bdls 88 cases medicines, 600 kegs wire nails, 15,617 cases printing paper, 3,751 cases lanterns, 172 cases, 4 bales, 86 bales, 132 bdls wrapping paper, 5 brls dye stuff, 625 cases 14 bdls unfinished writing paper.

S. S. Colobaria from Rangoon—Agents M. M. and Co., 90,659 bags rice, 2,000 bags wh. beans, 3,167 bags millet, 25 chs. L. oil.

S. S. British Emperor from Abadan—Agents Shaw Wallace and Co., 5,108 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S. S. Itola from Rangoon—Agents M. M. and Co., 90,750 bags rice, 1,752 bags wh. beans, 2,000 bags millet.

S. S. Canara from Rangoon—Agents M. M. and Co., 10,012 bags rice, 1,667 bags wh. beans, 2,000 bags Mapae, 157 bars pig lead, 25 cks lub oil, 1,050 bdls candle, 14 cases cigars, 1 case 3 gard vegetable, 4 tins salted beans, 5 cases provision.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 7th June, 1919, was 29.845 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

Your baby's health is too precious to be experimented with

Every day he is given a food that fails to nourish him is a day of starvation, and leads to indigestion, weakness, and wasting. It takes weeks, sometimes months, to get a wrongly-fed baby back to good health, and whilst one food after another is tried, baby gets weaker and weaker, and the mother is consumed with perpetual anxiety and worry.

That is why the breast-fed baby is so fortunate; if the mother is healthy and the breast-milk is plentiful and rich enough to satisfy him, he rarely has a set-back.

Nearly every mother can feed her baby, now that she has Glaxo to help her; for, if the breast-milk is absent, a mother need not give up all hope until she has tried taking Glaxo herself regularly for a time. The Glaxo should be made rich and strong, and she should take a cupful or two every day. Or she can have milk puddings made with Glaxo.

If the breast-milk is present, but deficient in quantity or poor in quality, it can usually be improved by the mother taking Glaxo herself, as suggested above. But should this not be entirely successful she can still partly feed baby, for she can give him a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast without fear of upsetting him, and only a mother who has fed her baby on Glaxo in this way can tell what a comfort it is. Should she have to go away suddenly, should she become sick, or from any cause be delayed and prevented from getting home at baby's regular feeding time—she does not have to hurry, get excited, over-heated, or tired (all of which are bad) for a nursing mother—for she knows that baby will have his bottle of Glaxo, will be satisfied and happy and that his next feed can be breast-milk.

Glaxo can be given in turn with or take the place of breast-milk, because it is not an artificial food—there is nothing artificial about it—it is simply pure milk with extra cream and milk-sugar [illegible] is in dry form, because the [illegible] water (the germ-carrier of milk) has been driven off by the [illegible] birth.

Doctors and nurses recommend Glaxo as a complete food for baby because they know it is the purest form of milk obtainable, and because it is free from all risk of milk-conveyed tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other milk-borne diseases.

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th June 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Batometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.670	Inch.
Temperatue of Air	85.5	Deg
West Bulb Thermometer	80.0	,,
Dew Point	78.1	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.788	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	10.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90.2	,,
Minimum do	81.6	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,NW,W,WNW.	
Movement of Wind	168	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.22	Inch
Total fall during month	0.63	,,
Do. do. year	0.74	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 7th	2.18	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Ju'e	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Ju'e	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	7	m 6	45	24	3	7	m 9	33	18	8
Sun.	8	m 6	25a	24	11		9	24a	21	0
		m 8	9	24	8	8	m 1	25	18	6
Mon.	9	m 8	54a	24	8	9	m 1	39a	12	2
		m 9	10	25	3		m 2	10	18	1
Tues.	10	m 8	22a	24	8		2	34a	21	1
		m 9	51	25	11	10	m 2	49	17	8
Wed.	11	m 9	10a	24	11		3	24a	20	9
		m 10	33	26	8	11	m 3	26	17	2
Thur.	12	m 9	54a	25	2		4	10a	20	4
		m 11	10	27	4	12	m 4	2	16	8
Fri.	13	m 11	36a	25	6		4	53a	19	10
		m 11	45	27	11	13	m 4	38	16	3
		11	16a	25	9		5	33a	19	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

June 7 (Saturday	Sunrise	6h.	1m.	Sunset	7h. 15m.
,, 8 (Sunday)	,,	6h.	1m.	,,	7h. 15m.
,, 9 (Monday)	,,	6h.	1m.	,,	7h. 15m.
,, 10 (Tuesday)	,,	6h.	1m.	,,	7h. 15m.
,, 11 (Wednes)	,,	6h.	1m.	,,	7h. 16m
,, 12 (Thursday	,,	6h.	1m.	,,	7h. 16m.
,, 13 (Friday)	,,	6h.	1m.	,,	7h. 16m.

Phase of the Moon :—

New Moon	1d.	2h.	34-9m.	a.m
First Quarter	7d.	6h.	8-8m.	p m
Full Moon	15d.	1h.	55-1m.	p.m.
Last quarter	23d.	4h.	51-1m	p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h.	0 4m.	p.m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 7th June, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is moderately above normal except in the eastern districts, the maximum at Lahore rising up to 117 deg. F.; night temperature is above the average throughout by amounts ranging from 5 deg. to 11 deg.

The United Provinces.—The sky is overcast at Agra and is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at Mainpuri; night temperature has risen and is slightly or moderately above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and humidity is below normal in north Rajputana; elsewhere skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Both day and night temperatures are above the average in the northern half of the division, Jacobabad recording a maximum of 119 deg. F.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred in south Gujarat and local rainfall in Kathiawar and Central India West. Surat has had 0.22in., Ahmedabad 0.46in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.80in. and Indore 0.65in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess where rain has fallen. Day temperature is slightly above normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general but light rain has fallen in the southern districts; Nagpur has had 0.32in. and Raipur 0.13in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the southern half of the division. Temperature has fallen generally, but is still in excess during the day in Berar; it is in defect at night at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Ratnagiri reports a heavy fall of 6.93in., Bombay 0.15in., Mormugao 2.09in. and Karwar 2.40in. Skies are generally overcast. Humidity is in excess except at Bombay. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—There has been nearly general rain except in south Hyderabad; the chief amounts are Malegaon 1.06in. Ahmednagar 0.35in., Sholapur 1.39in., Bijapur 1.33in., and Belgaum 0.91in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature remains below the average in the southern half of the division; night temperature is in defect at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been more active on the west coast and very heavy rain has fallen in the neighbourhood of Ratnagiri. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, south Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad and local in south Kathiawar, Central India West, the south of the Central Provinces, Mysore and on the Madras coast. Temperature remains high in the Punjab, Rajputana and Upper Sind and the maximum rose to 119 deg. F. at Jacobabad yesterday.

The monsoon is strengthening on the west coast.

An increase of rainfall appears probable in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Central India West and Kathiawar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th June, 1919.

"The Arabian sea monsoon has given somewhat less rain in the Peninsula. The Bay monsoon is fairly active giving rain in Burma and at coast stations around the head of the Bay. The storm in the Bay is moving in a northerly direction and is off the coast near Gopalpur this morning; it does not appear to be of any great intensity.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, the west coast of the Peninsula, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore, and local in Central India West, the east of the Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bihar, the west of the United Provinces, Gujarat and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Toungoo, Akyab one and a half inches; Monywa, Maymyo three; Cherrapunji one and a half; Barisal two; Saugor Island one and a half; Balasore six; Hukitala, Cuttack two; Mukteswar three-quarters; Dehra Dun a quarter; Mysore, Vizagapatam two.

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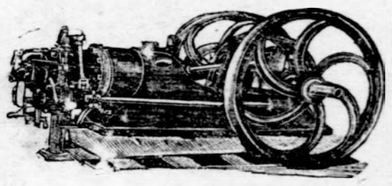

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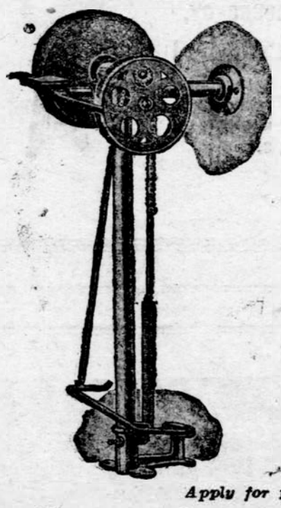

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